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The Nation

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1913. bave been an increase of something like whose importance, as affecting the fu-

The Week

President Taft's acceptance of the ofence than that which comes to hear him intensity of interest. at New Haven, and opportunities for public service will not be lacking, should is coming to believe that somebody else than would be his settling down at his than 76,000 of this increase of 477,000 est tremor. ease somewhere on \$25,000 a year.

more from the vote of 1912, leaving it intensely industrial States. fully 350,000 below the vote of four years ago; whereas if the total had the advance in population, there would great dynamiting conspiracy is an event of any group of judges, would be accept-

to its gain in California and Washington, where the Socialist vote of 1908

a million instead of this decrease of ture of organized labor, hardly requires 350,000. This is a curious showing, and setting forth. When the true nature of opens up large possibilities for conjec- the connection between a number of big tural explanation. But any one who labor-union men and the Los Angeles may essay such a task must go behind outrage was first brought to light, there fer of a professorship from Yale Uni- the immediate comparison, for the followed a curious oscillation of opinion, versity is another answer to the ques- course of the Presidential vote is very both among the great labor leaders and tion: "What shall we do with our ex- peculiar. Thus, the total in 1892 was among the devotees of humanitarianism Presidents?" As in the case of Mr. 12,000,000, in 1896 it rose to 14,000,000, and social service. In neither case do Cleveland at Princeton, it is an alto- in 1900 it was the same, in 1904 it fell we mean to include all of the class in gether satisfactory one. Nothing could to 13,500,000, and then in 1908 reached question; in both cases we do mean to be more dignified than such a profesthe high mark of 14,900,000. But after include a very considerable proportion. sorship, and certainly no one who has all is said and done, the fact stands out What happened was first an outburst of been through the hurly-burly of a White that, allowance made for the new wo- indignation and resentment that charges House term could fail to find the quiet man voters, the vote in 1912 is only 3 of such atrocious conduct should be and the opportunity for contemplation or 4 per cent. greater than it was six- made against men high in the councils and study afforded by a university as teen years ago, whereas the population of labor; but when it became pretty evidelightful and refreshing a contrast as has increased about 35 per cent. How- dent that the charges were true, the he could wish. Mr. Taft will have, as ever, it must be remembered that the ground was shifted to the position that did Mr. Cleveland, a much larger audi- election of 1896 was quite abnormal in though these things may have been done, yet they must not be regarded as ordinary crimes, but as the natural man-Of the two prominent minor parties, ifestation of social discontent. We were ne desire them. This is far better than the Socialists fared very well and the solemnly adjured not to exact punishthat Mr. Taft should retire on a pen- Prohibitionists ill. Time was when, in ment from the offenders, but rather to sion, whether provided by Congress or a situation in which either of the great profit by the lesson they had taught, and Mr. Carnegie or anybody else. At least, parties-and especially the Republican set our house in order. All this now so it would have been felt till lately. -was in a condition of demoralization, has a very far-away sound. The pro-Put times are changing, and every one the Prohibitionists expected to profit cesses of justice went on quietly, in perceptibly by the disaffection; but their ancient ways; they dealt with this owes him a pension by the time he their vote this year was 50,000 below crude and barbarous conspiracy just as reaches seventy. Certainly, the sight that of four years ago-203,000, as they would have dealt with an ordinary of Mr. Taft engaged in vigorous intelagainst 253,000—in spite of a gain of case of burglary or assault or arson; lectual effort and earning adequate 17,000 in California and Washington. they have come to their destined end, fuancial support thereby is in every As for the Debs vote, which went up and the foundations of society remain way a better example for the country from 421,000 to 898,000, it owes no less unshaken by so much as the faint-

The contemplation of this extraordi-Complete returns of the Presidential was almost trebled in 1912. In Illinois, pary case cannot fail to present to the election are now available. Instead Ohio, and Pennsylvania the Debs vote mind an impressive vindication of the of a falling off of about 400,000 in was much more than doubled, and its jury system. Not because the trial rethe total vote, there was a gain of increase in these States was 46,000, 56,- sulted in a conviction rather than an about 150,000 as compared with the vote 000, and 47,000, respectively. In New acquittal; but because this conviction, of 1908, the totals being (in round num- York, the increase was only 65 per cent., recorded as the unanimous judgment of bers) 15,040,000 and 14,890,000, respec- and amounted to 25,000; while Massa- twelve men taken out of the general tively. If allowance be made, however, chusetts and Rhode Island, where a mass of citizens by a process carefully for the women added to the voting pop- striking increase might have been ex- designed to insure fairness and imparulation in California and Washington, pected, show only a very slight increase, tiality, carries weight of a sort which and for the addition of Arizona and and indeed a very small total-13,000 no other method yet suggested could New Mexico to the list of States, we and 2,000, respectively, being the poll supply. It is impossible to suppose that must deduct a round half million or made by Debs this year in these two these thirty-eight men would have been declared guilty by the united judgment of those twelve plain Americans unless The conviction of 38 out of the 40 the evidence of their guilt had been congrown in a measure corresponding to men accused of participation in the clusive. The judgment of no judge, nor

any disadvantages.

Pennsylvania politics these days is upon both Washington party and Republican tickets, and so are in a position to be independent of any of the would-be dictators. To the triple division of the Republicans, the Democrats oppose a united front, and will fight for a legislative programme of their own. The net result of these divisions should be to make the attitude of Gov. Tener unusually important, and he has already announced his determination to use his veto unsparingly.

ed by all classes with the same conficision of the question of life or death, of intensify the struggle for the places of dence in its freedom from bias or an- freedom or confinement, in scores of in- importance. So long, moreover, as the imus. Still plainer is it that if the dividual cases pressed upon his atten- election of officers continues, a chief law required anything less than a unan-tion for the most diverse possible rea- source of inefficiency will remain inite ous verdict, the moral effect of the sons. He feels that, in the exercise of tensified by the desire of an officer, who conviction would be disastrously im- this most delicate function, the conclu- may be in pecuniary need or pecuniarpaired. There are evils connected with sions arrived at by the Court of Par- ily ambitious, to succeed his captain or the jury system, there are often exas- dons are of the greatest public use, these his major. Again, it is asserted that pay perating consequences from the require- being based, he says, on conscientious would attract "well-educated young ment of unanimity; but in the things and capable inquiry by the members of men" and a "better class of men." We which count most, in the things which the court. There are considerations have no mean opinion of our present affect profoundly the whole relation of trat can be urged on the other side, but citizen soldiers; on the contrary, we the community to the law, the benefits the prima facie case in favor of the cre- cannot see how one dollar a week would of the trial of criminal cases by jury, ation of some body charged with the be an inducement to any more young and of the requirement of unanimity duty of systematic inquiry into the mer- collegians or high-school graduates to for a verdict in them, vastly outweigh its of applications for pardon is very join. A man goes into the militia either strong.

enough to make Senator Quay turn in Guard of the several States out of the uniform and going to camp. his grave. Instead of a caucus at Har- Federal Treasury, the Adjutant-General risburg, in which ambitions to be of New York has officially issued to the The indictment of President Mellen of Speaker may conveniently be killed in Guard of this State a pamphlet explain- the New Haven and Messrs. Chamberaccordance with the will of the boss, ing the bill, giving in twenty-six pages lin and Smithers of the Grand Trunk, the fight this time is likely to go to the all the reasons why it should become a under the conspiracy clause of the floor of the House, and nobody will ven- law. This is characteristic of the thor- Anti-Trust law, brings up some peture a prediction of the result. Dis- oughness with which sentiment for the culiar and novel questions-in addition tressing as it is to all patriotic citizens, measure is worked up. It is done in to the fact that the prosecution will be the erstwhile reform partners, F!inn the name of patriotism and efficiency. of persons on a criminal charge. It is and Magee, differ as to who should be Do you not want an effective militia? undoubtedly true that if a "combination Speaker, and it is even said that Magee Then, if you do, keep quiet and let us or conspiracy in restraint of trade" was may throw his strength to a third can- get our hands into Uncle Sam's pocket- carried out by the managers of these didate, who comes from Philadelpbia book to the tune, at first, of eight to competing railways, the offence was and is put, forward by the Vare brothers, eleven millions of dollars, and, of course, committed after the law had been dethose famous representatives of the con- a much larger sum later. It is surely a fined, interpreted, and applied by the tractor-politician type of public man. trifling price to pay for a real army re- highest court, and not, as in the North-Any one of the various rival groups is serve. So runs the argument. Thus it ern Securities and the Southern Paready to stay out of the caucus if its appears that, by simply paying the sol- cific cases, for instance, when its interends will be served by such a course. diers for attending drills, to which they pretation was in doubt. On the other The situation is further complicated by now come voluntarily without pay, we hand, the present case is not on all the fact that many Representatives ran shall make our militia efficient over- fours with any case previously adjudinight.

al Guard were due to a poor attend- Grand Trunk's Verment extension was ance at drills, something might be said to be sold to the New Haven-though for this reasoning. But every one fa- that seems originally to have been conmiliar with the militia knows that non- templated. The formal basis of the attendance at drills is not the chief evil agreement affected the joint interto correct; he knows, moreover, that change of business by each of the two even if the men were paid, some of the companies over the lines of the other, conditions which make for non-attend- including the New Haven's promise "to ance would still remain. Of the militia's protect Grand Trunk, in every way in many weaknesses, perhaps the two its power, in its present differential Gov. Wilson's commendation of the greatest are the selection and election rates from New England points and Court of Pardons as an institution will of officers by the men in the ranks and such new territory as it is proposed to carry weight. He has just been wrest- political interference with the Guard. Is open up to it." ling with what is undeniably one of the there the slightest belief anywhere that most trying if not quite the most try- the paying of the troops by the Federal ing, of al' the responsibilities with Government will remove politics from tend, first, that the real purpose of the which a Gc ernor is charged, the de- the militie? It is much more likely to companies was indicated in the original

because of a patriotic desire to serve the State, or because he desires a club, reg-In aid of the bill to pay the National ular exercise, and the fun of wearing a

cated. The Grand Trunk was not bought up by the New Haven, and, on the basis Now, if all the troubles of the Nation- of the final agreement, not even the

The Government will presumably con-

agreement, whereby the Grand Trunk for these classes exclusive of their Phi has slain its thousands, but the ill-cookdoned because of counter-offers from the preachers, and philanthropists." New Haven, the Government's case would be limited in scope to the naon the basis of the evidence. Popular view to blackmail, his conviction would possessions would be reduced from more ods, and popular agitation over the con- of moral turpitude, on the basis of of less than 2,000 square miles. Worse, duct of that road, must not prevent the which he might be deported from our however, than this severe amputation general public from giving full and fair dores. But it seems plain that the public from fact that, under such an arrangeconsideration to such evidence—espe- lication of the story was in the nature ment, Constantinople would be absolutecially when, as on this occasion, the of a political act. It was done avowed- ly at the mercy of the Bulgarians estabcriminal clauses of the law have been ly to discredit the British monarchy, lished at Rodosto. If Bulgaria is kept distinctly invoked.

that in 1910 the percentage of deaths country in any but the proper light. among these 3,500 individuals was 30.41. But the percentage for the elected memnot shown until we get the percentage from public banquets. The 12-inch gun permit bargaining and concessions.

was to sell its New England lines to the Beta Kappa members. This is 31.63, ed lobster has rendered hors de combat New Haven; secondly, that the admit- and thus it appears that the expectation its tens of thousands, thus showing that ted abandonment of the Grand Trunk's of life for a Phi Beta Kappa man, at peace, too, hath her heroes and ber vicwork on the proposed competing exten- Harvard at least, is markedly greater time. It is not given to all of us to die sions in New England was the real con- than that of his unkeyed classmate. To in behalf of a great cause, but every citidition for the final understanding. But complete the triumph, the Magazine zen is privileged to incur indigestion in as regards the latter consideration, the goes on to point out that it is gained defence of his principles, a privilege case will differ materially from pre- in spite of the fact that very few Phi which he hastens to put into use with vious anti-Trust cases, in that the New Beta Kappa men were athletes during remarkable persistence. Yet the fatali-Haven's competitor merely ceased to their undergraduate days, and that in ties which mark the history of public extend its facilities for competition. If after life they have won something feeding do not constitute its werst rethe Grand Trunk officers testify that more than longevity. "The list bears proach. The greater harm consists in their company's financial condition had the names of a President and Vice-Presite undigested ideas, in the wild-eyel not warranted continuance of the ex- dent of the United States; of several pronunciamentos, in the hitherto unsuspenditure on the new extensions, or Covernors, Ambassadors, and Cabinet pected "truths," which every well-reguthat the money market was such that officers; of half a dozen college and uni- lated public dinner is bound to liberate, the requisite capital could not be rais- versity presidents . . .; of financiers, thereby endangering the education of ed, then the argument that abandon- bankers, and heads of railroads and oth- the young and destroying the reputation ment of the new extensions was a re- er corporations . . .; of judges of the for sobriety of many respectable citisult of conspiracy will not be so easy United States and other Supreme zens. Bad food and poor talk are a to maintain. As it happens, there is Courts; of lawyers, physicians, and sur- combination fatal to the soundest hu ground for both the above contentions geons of national reputation; of many man system. It has been written. in the known situation of the day. In professors and deans; of many authors the absence of any documentary evi- and editors; of the leading American dence that the extensions were aban- engineer of his time; and of theologians,

disapproval of the New Haven's meth- undoubtedly have involved the element than 65,000 square miles to a pittance Little by little, scholarship is picking attack on the King was in execrable thing of a chance for the Turks, guardup courage to defend itself against the taste and, as the evidence adduced tend- ed as they would be on the land side by pretensions of athletics. It now ad- ed to show, baseless. But, after all, the the Tchatalja fortifications, and on the vances the claim that its representatives violation of good taste in political fight- sea by the Bosphorus and the Dardacutlive those of its great rival activity. ing is not a crime. The English peo- nelles. To accept the allies' demand The Harvard Graduates' Magazine has ple are themselves jealous enough of the would be to leave Constantinople to excompiled the vital statistics of the right of political asylum not to inter- ist entirely on sufferance. It is not to be classes from 1860 to 1884, and it finds ret the admission of Mylius into this supposed that the allies will insist on

bers of Phi Beta Kappa was only 27.51. vealed by Admiral Dewey: Join the gling. It is also premature to speak of Moreover, since the 3,500 include the navy, force your way into a mine-pro- a failure of negotiations. The differ-719 "first scholars," the real advantage tected harbor, and attack the enemy's ence between 65,000 square miles and of the latter in respect of longevity is ships at their moorings, and keep away 2,000 square miles is large enough to

Avoid the groaning board, my son, The devilled crab, the Melbaed peach, But, deadliest of all, avoid The after-dinner speech.

The territorial demands formulated No valid reason exists why Edward by the representatives of the Balkan ture of the agreement as to rates and F. Mylius should be refused admission states in the London peace conference division of traffic, made after the Grand to this country because of his convic- would restrict Turkey in Europe to the Trunk's decision to stop its new con- tion in England of having published a triangle included between a base line struction. Much more than any of the libel against the King. If the story of drawn from Midia, on the Black Sea, to recent leading anti-Trust cases, there- George V's rumored secret marriage had Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora, and fore, this case will have to be settled been brought forward by Mylius with a the Bosphorus. The Sultan's European and was printed in a British anti-mon- outside of the Dardanelles, there might archical paper published in Paris. This be, in the case of a future war, somegetting all they have asked for in the first breath. They are simply following The secret of long life has been re- the traditional form of diplomatic hagBRYAN ON SENIORITY.

upon the Democrats in Congress to failed and that he ought to resign. about government by committees in the Democratic party is committed to placed in leading positions in the new not sufficiently in sympathy with them, of the case, they will not be pushed to Congress should not be there simply be- Only on that ground is the demand the front. Call it seniority or what you cause they have long years of public made that the rule of seniority shall be will, something will dictate placing in service behind them. Why do not some no longer left supreme. There is under the most influential positions members of the ingenious commentators on Mr. niably force in this, so far as a few spe- who are familiar with the procedure, who Bryan's declaration against the rule of cial cases are concerned. Look, for in- have gone through the mill, who know seniority see in it a purpose to relieve stance, at the existing Committee on what to do and how to do it. Viewed Wilson of trouble? Mr. Bryan himself Finance in the Senate. This is the com- in that light, seniority means common is now a senior, and if all seniors are mittee which will have most to do with sense. It is also to be remembered that to be made to take a back seat, may we shaping bills for revising the tariff. The a man of real force is not long overlooknot conclude that he, far from seeking ranking Democratic Senator is Bailey, €€ in Congress. Senator O'Gorman, a Cabinet portfolio, will decide not to but he is shortly to retire. Next to him though a "new man" in the Senate, was linger superfluous on the stage? If it is comes Senator Simmons, of North Caro- soon charged with important committee a question of interpretations too clever lina. Under the old plan, he would be assignments. And there are other ways by half, this is as well worth consider- made chairman, when the Senate be- of making talent and power felt. It was

committee assignments. This used to cratic tariff pledges. Farther down the all successful party management—to get be pointed out as the chief reason for list stands the name of Senator Wil- to the front the men who ought to be the extraordinary influence of the Maine liams. All impartial men must agree there. Merit is often connoted by seni-Congressional delegation. That State that he would be a far better chairman ority, and when that is the case, the kept sending the same Senators and than Simmons; and if the rule of seni- rule of seniority is a good one; but if it Representatives, term after term; and ority prevents it, so much the worse for implies keeping in high positions men time did the rest. Nor is this mere the rule. routine or rule of thumb. There is In the House, seniority has not been to think or to grow, there ought to be sound reason for the preference, in gen- so absolutely dominant as in the Senate. a way of making the rule more honored eral, of the experienced man. All other Moreover, under the reformed proce- in the breach than in the observance. business goes on that principle, and dure, committee chairmen are not apwhy should not the public business? Of pointed by the Speaker, but elected by course, there must be limits to its appli- the party caucus. Yet it is curious to UNCLE SAM AND HIS COMPETITORS. cation, even when we are dealing with observe how, even in such a choice, the matter abstractly. Lord Rosebery seniority prevails. Mr. Underwood holds genheims"-that was an interesting bit speaks somewhere, referring to men in the most important chairmanship; he of news to relieve the noiseless tenor of office, of "that seniority which often has been continuously in Congress for the Christmas morning newspaper headspells senility." Against that, whatever eighteen years. The chairman of the lines. The plain prose of the matter system is adopted has always to be on Judiciary Committee, Mr. Clayton, has 19, doubtless, simply that Mr. Loeb is its guard. The cases of difficulty are been a Congressman for sixteen years. going to take hold of his new work for not very frequent, but are admittedly Mr. Suker, at the head of the Foreign the same reason that led him to take

shares. The latter knows something but new ideas. The point is made that make bricks without straw.

perplexing. It must have been very hard, Affairs Committee, had eighteen years We think that the rumors of Mr. Bry. for example, for his colleagues on the of service in Congress behind him. It an already opening war on President bench of the Supreme Court of the Unit- has often been said that it is ridiculous Wilson are, as Mark Twain said of the ed States to sign a letter, as they did to have a man of his kind in charge report of his death, "much exaggerat- years ago, notifying a brother-judge of of such an important committee. But ed." The Commoner editorial calling great age that his powers had obviously glance down the list of his Democratic colleagues, and find a fitter chairman if "struggle" against reactionaries, was It is, however, the particular situa- you can. Would it be Mr. Garner, of probably written before the editor's in- tion in Congress that is at present de- Texas, or Mr. Difenderfer, of Pennsylterview with Mr. Wilson. If after, it is bated. The objection is not so much to vania? Who would dare to say? Even conceivable that he was expressing old men as to wrong-headed men. It is a party caucus, even Mr. Bryan himself, views in which the President-elect not merely new blood that is desired, with a perfectly free hand, could not

That truth will be very evident in the Congress, as witness his early book on certain policies, borne in on the tide of next House. The large and unwieldy that subject, and possibly may feel as recent popular sentiment, and that some Democratic majority will contain great strongly as Mr. Bryan that the men of the older Democrats in Congress are numbers of untried men. In the nature comes Democratic. But he is known as long a just reproach to the Republi-The real question which Mr. Bryan a half-protectionist. He would fight cans, before they lost the House, that has raised respecting the organization tooth and nail-in committee room, at they had organized it without brains at of Congress deserves serious considera- least-in favor of keeping every grain the top. Cannon and Payne and Daltion. It has both its general and its in- of protection which North Carolina in- zell undertook to lead, but they were dividual aspects. For many years the dustries think they enjoy. Plainly, he not the men whom the House heard rule of seniority has prevailed in Con- is not the ideal chairman for a commit- gladly, or recognized as the real intelgress. Men longest there get the best tee entrusted with carrying out Demo- lect of the party. That is the task of of Bourbonish mind, who have ceased

"Loeb Quitting to Go with the Gug-

hold of the New York Collectorship- fact, this can be avoided. The Govern- been the rigorous enforcement of the country or in the Republican party but the dominant factor. of the Guggenheim interests.

pecuniary emoluments has of itself tion. drawn away from the public service In retiring from the Collectorship of Mr. Adams naturally adopts the honway in which, as a matter of practical of his administration of the office has politics, but of worthily representing

chance for the exercise of great abili- too grossly fall short of those that can cial or political position. There are feasonal aide in the White House, pass- ests, special ability can command in it is possible that Mr. Loeb has not done ing directly from the service of the peo- the world of business. It must rely in all that could be done to keep this ple to the service of the arch-enemy of large part on the attraction which the nuisance within bounds. But the nuimalefactors, but Guggenheim is a magic ed, as this has so strikingly been in a as for cases of actual smuggling, whethname that spells more kinds of malefac- number of instances, by the extraordi- er by persons in business or by wealthy tor of great wealth than any other that pary advantage, in the way of general travellers, Mr. Loeb deserves the highcan be produced. In his recent cam- recognition and consequent advance- est praise for his persistent and vigorpaign the Colonel used the word as a reent either in public office or in private ous enforcement of the law. sort of handy abridgment of his whole undertakings, offered by the possibilivocabulary of condemnation. Lorimer ties of effective work in the Governwas good for some purposes, Penrose ment service. Of course, as regards the THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORfor some, Archbold for some, but Gug- highest posts in that service-Cabinet genheim was always in order. From offices, judgeships, and others-the ap-

that he feels the place will give him a ment should offer salaries that do not law without distinction of wealth, or soties as an organizer and administrator. be commanded by men of ability in pri. tures connected with the collection of But there is poetry in the thing, too- vate enterprises; but it cannot under- customs duties from travellers which tragic or comic, as you will. For here take to compete, upon a purely pecuni. are offensive in the highest degree and is Mr. Roosevelt's pupil and right-hand ary basis, with the great rewards a standing humiliation to Americans man, his trusty and well-beloved per- which, in these days of gigantic inter- coming back to their native land; and the people. There are malefactors and idea of public service presents, reinforc. sance is essentially in the law itself; and

The coming election of a successor to stealing of lands to stealing of conven- peal to honorable ambition and to patri- Senator Crane is rousing great interest tions, there was nothing rotten in the otic feeling must ever be thought of as in Massachusetts. For this there is good reason. The Senatorship was all Guggenheim was its crowning embodi- There is one aspect of this steady that the Republicans were able to save ment. One does not know whether to stream of able public officers going back in the November election. They lost laugh or to weep at the thought that into private life which deserves special the Governorship again, and had the the man who for seven years was in the consideration from a very practical mortification of seeing the electoral closest possible association with the standpoint. While a considerable part vote of their State go to a Democratic apostle of righteousness should have of the movement is inevitable, there is Presidential candidate for the first time selected for his future work, out of all another large part which could be avoid. in more than fifty years. And it is obthe possibilities before him, the serving ed, to the great gain of the public ser. vious that with all these signs of demorvice. If all the highest posts except alization thick upon the party, its way But, except for this singular conjuncthose that involve questions of policy of filling the Senatorship still at its ture of personalities, Mr. Loeb's transfer affected by a change of the national Ad. disposal will be of great significance. of activities is far from exceptional. In- ministration were held upon a perma- One thing that broke the power of the deed, it is the very thing that one ex- nent tenure, there would be an attrac- Republicans in Massachusetts was the pects in the case of any servant of the tion in the Government service, all the arrogance of their party machine. Will national Government who has success- way down the line, which at present it is now endeavor to dictate the naming fully filled a difficult post. High Treas- does not at all hold out for men of abil of a Senator? There is also the acute ury officials have, in recent years, been ity and ambition. The beneficial result controversy over the question whether pretty steadily gravitating towards the of such a change would be many-sided. a Senatorial caucus is to be called to great places in the business world; and Men in the lower ranks in a given de- decide the matter. This plan is vigoreven in the case of men whose adminis- partment of work would feel that it was ously denounced by many Republicans, trative power, or skill in dealing with worth while to train for mastery of that especially those from western Massachumen, has been displayed in fields having field. Those who had reached the top setts. All told, the campaign is agitating no relation to finance or commerce, would feel far less disposed than at the State to almost as great a degree openings in high financial or business present to cast about for a private open. as did Lodge's fight for reelection a capacities have been found awaiting ing. And, what would in many cases be year ago. A sign of the widespread inthem when, either of their own motion the most important of all, the accumu- terest in the result is the open letter, or because of a change in the Presi- lated experience and special skill of on the Senatorial situation, written by dency, they were ready to relinquish these permanent officers would be ever Mr. Charles Francis Adams to Mr. Fredtheir official posts. That there are in- at the call of the Government when dif- erick W. Eaton, Representative in the stances in which the attraction of great ficult questions came up for considera- Legislature from the town in which Mr. Adams lives.

men whose abilities it was unfortunate the port of New York, Mr. Loeb can orable Massachusetts tradition respectthat the country could not continue to look back upon four years of hard work ing her Senators. It is not for him a command, is undeniable; but there is no ably done. The distinguishing feature question of party control or machine

on the value of legislative experience and of prestige acquired at the capital: and for these reasons, in combination with the argument from ability and character, strongly favors the election of Congressman McCall. Mr. McCall does, indeed, more nearly than any of his competitors avowedly in the field, measure up to the best names on the historic roster of Massachusetts Senators. He has served longer than Congressman Weeks, and has gained a higher repute than he for breadth of view and courage of convictions. As between Mr. McCall and Mr. Walker, defeated for the Governorship, or Mr. Plunkett, of Adams, known chiefly as a rich manufacturer and party committeeman and contributor, or the as yet unnamed "business man" whom the machine is expected to produce as its candidate, there is really no comparison. If the election were to be decided in accordance with the old Massachusetts standards, there is little doubt that Samuel W. McCall would be the choice of the State

Since Senator Hoar's death, Massachusetts has been badly off for Senators of the former type. Senator Crane has played a highly influential rôle in party management and in the inner politics of the Senate, but has done it as one in the background. No one would ever know that he had enlightened views or was able to defend them by tongue or pen. Senator Lodge can both speak and write. And by seniority he has risen to a considerable position in the Senate. But his reputation there and in Massachusetts is what it is. In his own State he has made himself thorthing else.

There is a special reason why Congressman McCall should at this time be particularly favored for the Massachusetts Senatorship. In addition to per-

the State at Washington. He also dwells sonal dignity and independence, a cultivated mind, ability as a debater and speaker, and a long legislative experience, he deserves recognition as one of the earliest Republicans in Congress to distrust and oppose Theodore Roosevelt. In the heyday of the latter's power, Mr. McCall showed that he did this. And it nettled President Roosevelt intensely. He did not like it that the Representative in Congress whom Harvard and Cambridge were steadily reëlecting McCall anticipated many in finding Mr. of Roosevelt, to save the party from who began the fight before the party did-Congressman McCall?

The Senatorial contest in Massachusetts will attract attention from all parts of the country. There is much talk of Republican reorganization. Offensive machine leaders are to be sent oughly disliked; his party machine has to the rear. Old intriguings are to be fallen into extreme odium; he was re- dropped. The party will let the nation elected against strong protests, and it is see the kind of man it delights to hongenerally believed that his present term or. Such is the theory of the reorganin the Senate will be the last. He him. izers; what their practice is to be, Masself seems to be of that mind, for he sachusetts will have an early opportuhas begun to publish his reminiscences. nity to show. She can elect a party Yet so well-read a man as he must be hack or a business lay figure; or she fort, when asked to write his reminis- taining at Washington the ancient reand to restore the Republican party.

THE COLLEGE ATHLETE.

However it may be with the poet, the college athlete is made as well as born. Indeed, the columns of gossip from every important football field during the autumn months might give one the impression that this precious personage is mainly the product of his coaches. A substratum of brawn is doubtless welcomed; but is not the essential thing the ability to comprehend, to rememshould let it be known that he had con- ber, and to put into execution the plan fidence neither in the motives nor in of battle laid down by the great coachthe policies of the son of Harvard. Pres. ing strategists? Of what avail is it to ident Roosevelt betrayed his exaspera- be able to kick the ball for sixty yards tion with Congressman McCall on many at whatever angle one chooses, if one occasions, sometimes humorously. He cannot follow the mathematics of the once said to the late Vice-President head coach as he delivers his chalk-Sherman, "Jim, do you want to do me talks? What does one gain by outruna favor?" "Certainly, Mr. President." ning his fellows on the field, if he falls "Then go and kill Sam McCall, and I behind them at the desk? And yet, if will grant you a full pardon, as I have the college athlete were altogether the power to do in the District of Colum- work of his trainers, why should we bia." In all seriousness, however, Mr. hear disturbing reports now and then of "inducements" offered by colleges and Roosevelt out. No one has brought a universities to some promising preparasharper criticism to bear upon his dan- tory student? Why should there be the gerous notions and unsettling practices. problem of the athlete who stands high-And if the great Republican struggle in er with his coaches than with the Fac-Massachusetts this year was-as it un- ulty? If success in this department of doubtedly was-to beat off the assaults academic activity were conditioned upon nothing more than the obtaining and being trampled under the hoofs of the drilling of willing youths, it would now Bull Moose, what man could it more scarcely be necessary for representatives fittingly put forward now than the one of scores of educational institutions to gather, as they gathered in New York last week, to determine ways and means for more effectively controlling college athletics.

One is forced to conclude that the college athlete is not altogether the handiwork of his coaches. Even for him, ratural ability is a desirable ingredient. It may be better to have no ability except the ability to follow their instructions than to have everything else and lack that, but as things stand, there are a multitude of players who have the requisite physique, and who may quite possibly be taught the rest. Why should aware of the saying of Henri Roche- can choose a Senator capable of main- cur college not get some of these for its team next year? Well, our college, if cences, that a public man is never appute of the State. Her final decision it is up to snuff, sees no reason why it proached with that request until peo- will be watched for as an indication of should fly in the face of Providence in ple think he is no longer good for any. what Massachusetts may do to purge this matter, and it proceeds to do all that may become an institution of learning in the laudable endeavor to "land" its share of these husky young fellows. The ways of achieving this end are as numerous as are those who are bent

brother who was teaching in a Middle Western college, attended by sinewy farmer boys. Is it any wonder that for a long period the teams of the university were built around stocky lads who came out of the West? A better known instance is that of the most famed preparatory school athlete of his day, who, as the time drew near for going to college, kept more than one university in thought sufficient to decide the point. with pride, and an occasional sigh, to this day.

It is as difficult to draw the line be- THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIAtween proper and improper inducements to a promising athlete to go to a cerdifference between speculation and gambling. Dean Briggs put his finger upon the sore spot in his opening address at ence of this spirit, many causes may be haps, meanwhile keeping track of its mandie. The latter was enlivened by progress by what he finds about it in the newspapers. Now, what he is likely Propositum" and "Gaudeamus Igitur"; to see in the newspapers is either the and Prof. John A. Lomax, whose speprocuring of a handsome addition to the clasty places him almost in the class of endowment or the winning or losing of professional entertainers, sang some of athletic contests, and what he desires to see when he makes his periodical visit to the scholastic shades of his may be passed over. Prof. A. H. Upham, alma mater is a new building and an of Bryn Mawr, showed the existence in athletic victory.

It is one thing for a Board of Trustees and Faculty to stand out against undergraduates; it is quite another to take a position against what seems the France. Mary Astell, to whom the "Esunited voice of the alumni. Even a President of the United States has been known to forget his favorite doctrine of the square deal long enough to write the president of his university, request- phases of the agitation ran parallel, in was almost as revolutionary. He ating the strengthening of a crew by the restoration to it of a student who had violated a rule relating to scholastic work. The way out has for some time read an address on "The Dark Ages" the mainspring of Sidney's literary inbeen seen to lie in cooperation. What which enjoyed a succes de scandale. For terests, Mackail traces to it, in large

upon achieving it. One notable coach one college can attempt only with diffi- at his hands the Dark Ages proved to unspoken query, how will this affect my contrasted modern tendencies. tolerated.

TION.

was held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of last week, at the University of Pennsylvania, was largely attended and was generally pronounced a success. the convention of the National Collegi- Houston Hall, where the papers were ate Athletic Association, when he urged read, furnished a pleasant auditorium, the elimination of the professional spirit with numerous lounging rooms for those from college athletics. For the exist- informal conferences at which the destinies of past writers, as well as of oncoming scholars, are partially decidresponsible, but the outstanding one is ed. The Local Committee had also arthe attitude of alumni. A graduate goes ranged two smokers, one at the Frankback to his university once a year, per- lin Inn, the other at the Hotel Norsongs of Goethe and Heine and the old academic standbys-"Mihi est his cowboy songs.

Many of the papers, because of their very particular interest and bearing, England, during the last thirty years of the seventeenth century, of a large, clearly defined reaction against the idea of woman which had been fostered by courtly immorality in England and say in Defence of the Female Sex" is doubtfully attributed, was only one of many advocates of woman's right to phia press by the startling headlines equal privilege in literature and learning, rather than in affairs; and the every case, to those of the woman move- tempted to demolish the tradition which ment in France.

the Association, Prof. C. H. Grandgent, Courthope regards this friendship as

at a famous Eastern university a dozen culty, a group of colleges can do with be, not the period usually so-called, but years ago was so fortunate as to have a ease-if they really wish to do it, the present day. With Charlemagne's There's the rub. Every suggestion for great capacity for interest and knowlpurifying college athletics raises the not so constituted, Professor Grandgent edge, and his contempt for any persons team? If those in whose hands are the is the first age," he said, "to belie Arisreins of athletic direction could be sure totle's statement, 'all men desire to that the alumni would support them in know." So far have we departed from the policy of seeking genuine amateur politics, can bear up under the susthat condition that few, especially in sport first, and victory second, they picion of knowing something. A student would often be more inclined towards crammed full of mere knowledge! cries the drastic measures that are now and the world. "In the absence of a living more than one State in hot water. In then needed. But the alumni should do specimen of this sort," retorted Profesthe end, he went to the university whose much more than this. They should not the literature, painting, and music of location would naturally have been merely set the seal of their approval to-day he pointed out the lack of stanupon honorable athletics, but they dards, due to self-confident ignorance and gave it four years of brilliant should be the first and most insistent in and to total disregard of the thought of achievement upon which it looks back demanding that nothing else should be past ages. The one aim in art, as in life, is to "shock one's grandmother." Not knowledge, but power, is the slogan today. And as it is easier to create a stench than a sweet savor, the stronger the stench the louder is the approving ery: "How strong!" For those who The thirtieth annual meeting of the desire painless methods of teaching, who tain university, as it is to define the Modern Language Association, which insist no longer upon a robust cultivation of the memory, the speaker had the old but still serviceable warning, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," and charged them with being educational cubists striving for the ideal of "four square with nothing inside." Words like these from one in Frofessor Grandgent's position cannot fail to have a good effect, and we may suppose that they will be reiterated by their author at certain other meetings during the year.

Supplementary to Professor Grandgent's paper was one given the following day by Prof. J. W. Cunliffe, of Columbia. He made a plea for the study of contemporary writers, and uttered a wholesome caveat against the spirit of antiquarianism. He would not neglect the work of preceding ages, but believes that in Hardy and Shaw and Kipling the student would find matter of great interest. Scholarly concentration upon men who are holding the public to-day would also furnish people with sound standards of criticism, and thus might forestall absurd literary vogues. can imagine, too, that the machinery with which the investigation of, say, the Middle Ages is often lumbered up would experience speedy correction if it were applied to living writers

Though not greeted in the Philadelwhich confronted Professor Cunliffe's suggestions, Dr. Percy Long's paper has set up a friendship of the greatest On Thursday evening the president of intimacy between Sidney and Spenser. part, the flowering of Elizabethan poetry. But in point of fact no evidencé of intimacy exists. When all the court mourned Sidney, Spenser remained silent; and when years later he wrote of him, he omitted any allusion to a personal relation existing between them.

Another loose tradition received the attention of Prof. C. Gauss, of Princeton, who furnished his reasons for moving the date of Rousseau's "Discours sur l'économie politique" from 1750, or a year or two later, to 1755. According to him, it was not written until after Itousseau's return from Geneva, October 10, 1754, and since it appears to be an integral part of the volume of the Encyclopædia in which it is contained, making reference to several of the other articles, Professor Gauss maintains that Rousseau's intellectual intimacy with Diderot must have lasted longer than is usually supposed. Other results of his thesis, some of them sweeping, will doubtless be worked out in due time.

Prof. F. E. Schelling took "Some Recent Applications of Demi-Science to Shakespeare" severely to task. Prof. E. S. Meyer, of Western Reserve, had an Instructive paper on the employment of Leitmotif by writers of literature, among them Fontane, Ibsen, and Sudermann. The word itself, though usually ascribed to Wagner, was coined by Hans von Wolzogen. The paper of most popular interest was that with which the Conference concluded-Professor Lomax s on the secular songs, or "reels," of the negro, most of them having sprung directly from work on the plantation. Their naïveté, genuine pathos, and often their lyric beauty were to many in the audience a revelation. The love of the light-colored skin, self-pity because of not having enough to eat, and of not being able to get money when due-

Nigger and a white man playing seven up, Nigger wins the money, white man takes it up-

are eloquent of the negro's sociological position, while the pervading humor witnesses to his capacity to be somehow happy, even on very little.

We should have been glad for a word from the Editorial Committee explaining the spelling employed in the programme. To the layman it is awful, and we doubt if the scientist would dare to call it either phonetic or reformed. By the side of "servis" we note "treatise"; "cud" has now become an auxiliary verb; why so many "e"s in "therefore"? The following officers were elected for the present year: president, Prof. A. R. Hohlfeld; vice-presidents, Profs. H. Collitz, A. H. Thorndike, and Kenneth McKenzie. In a few weeks the Council will decide upon a place for the next meeting, the chances favoring Cambridge.

NEWS FOR BIBLIOPHILES.

Under the title of "The Fascination of Books" (Putnam), Joseph Shaylor has collected a series of papers, on book-publishing and book-selling topics, contributed by him to the Nineteenth Century, Fortnightly Review, Publishers' Circular, and other English periodicals. Some of his subjects are "Early Victorian Bookselling," "The Christmas Book," "The Evolution of the Bookseller," "Booksellers' Trade Dinner Sales," 'The Use and Abuse of Book Titles," and Bookselling and the Public."

In "The Christmas Book" he gives an account of the Annuals, which were so numerous and so successful for a long period, beginning about 1820. "Friendship's Offering," "The Keepsake," "The Book of Beauty," "The Gem," and the "Literary Souvenir" were among the most popular. Steel engravings by the best artists and "fugitive" poetry by forgotten writers make up the contents of these one-time favorites.

The paper on trade-dinner sales is, perhaps, the most interesting one in the volume. The publishers used to issue catalogues which were distributed among "a select number of booksellers of London and Westminster" (as the titles of some of them read), and the dinner was "on the table at half-past two o'clock precisely." After the dinner the books enumerated in the catalogue were sold to the highest bidder. Often important books were included, and thousands of copies of more popular volumes were sold. On one occasion above 19,000 copies of one book were disposed of in ten minutes, and at one of Murray's sales Thomas Tegg bought the stock of his "Family Library," 100,000, at one shilling per copy.

The essays seem, some of them, to have been written many years since, his quotations of prices obtained at auction for rare first editions being old records of ten or twenty years ago.

The Almanacs printed in Massachusetts from 1639 to 1850 are the subject of an important and careful essay and bibliography by Dr. Charles L. Nichols, of Worcester, Mass., printed by the American Antiquarian Society. Gov. John Winthrop in his diary, under date of March, 1639, chronicled the beginnings of printing in the United States in the following words:

A printing house was begun at Cambridge by one Daye, at the charge of Mr. Glover, who died on sea hitherward. The first thing which was printed was the freeman's oath; the next was an almanac made for New England by Mr. William Peirce, Mariner; next was the Psalmes newly turned into

Of that first almanac "made for New England" no copy is now known, though it should seem from an entry in the manuscript catalogue given by Dr. Nichols ("Isaiah Thomas states that this issue and that of 1640 began with the month of March") that a copy of the little book had been seen by Thomas about a hundred years ago, and also that, although an almanac was issued from the Cambridge Press each year for the first twenty years, only seven issues are known, and each one unique. These are for the years 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1656, and 1657. The first five of these are the copies which belonged to the Rev. Samuel Hough, of Reading, Mass., by whom they were interleaved, serving him for diaries. well as an all-around judgment or conclu-

They later passed into the possession of Samuel Sewall and remained in the Sewall family until some forty years ago, when they were acquired by George Brinley, of Hartford. At the sale of his great library the almanacs for 1646, 1647, 1648, and 1650 were purchased by the late John Boyd Thacher, of Albany, the Lenox Library being the buyer of the issue for 1649. From Mr. Thacher the four almanacs passed intothe library of the late E. Dwight Church. and now belong to Mr. Henry E. Huntington. Unique copies of the almanacs for 1656 and 1657 are in the American Antiquarian Society's collection, the richest of the kind anywhere. Up to 1700 Dr. Nichols locates copies of sixty-eight different issues, of which the Society possesses forty-three: 479 issues are recorded from 1700 to 1800, of which the Society possesses 367, and 513 issues from 1800 to 1850, of which the Society has 477.

According to Isaiah Thomas, the almanac for 1639 "began with the month of March," and this was a peculiarity of all the New England almanacs until 1687. In all existing copies for this period March is given as the first month and February as the twelfth. Although the month of March was the legal beginning of the year in England until 1752, nearly all other almanacs give January as the first month and March as the third. Dr. Nichols surmises that this may have been "an effort towards absolute truthfulness of expression," or that it may have been one more proof of the desire of the people to "separate themselves, even in these ways, from those whom they left in England, for the sake of religious and personal freedom." In the earlier years of Franklin's "Poor Richard" January is put first but is called "XI Mon.," February "XII Mon.," and then comes March as "I Mon."

The astronomical calculations in these early almanacs were for the most part prepared by graduates of Harvard. Of forty-four almanacs issued before 1687, forty-one were prepared by twenty-six graduates, ten of whom were tutors in the institution. Dr. Nichols is of the opinion that the making of these calculations was a part of the preparation for the post-graduate degree of Master of Arts.

The earliest known American almanac to contain the illustration of "the man of signs" was that of 1678. This was published by John Foster, the first printer in Boston, and the cut was engraved by him. Many other interesting facts are to be learned in Dr. Nichols's essay, while his list, filling nearly one hundred pages, will be found useful for reference.

Correspondence

RAILWAY SAFETY AND DISCIPLINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: With your permission, I should like to call the attention of your readers to a criticism of my opinions on management and the safety problem on railroads which you have recently printed. It is an interesting criticism, absolutely sound in its ethics and its logic. As I look at it, however, it is a challenge for information, as

If the coercion of railway managements for the benefit of unfit employees is as bad for the benefit of unit employees is as bad as Mr. Fagan represents it—and we do not deny that it is—the railways are not compelled to wait for an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission to disclose it. A plain statement of the case would quickly bring the influence of public sentiment to bear in favor of whatever disciplinary measures are necessary to make life and limb safe for travellers.

Now, there is just one slip of the mind or of the pen in this passage. As a matter of fact, public sentiment is not and never has been quick to move in supporting the superintendent and his authority on the railroads, even after "a plain statement of the case" has been widely published for the information of the American people. Public sentiment will move, and must move, in this matter before long, but it seems to be a slow process, and in my opinion a score of plain statements such as that which I now propose to make will be necessary before the railroad business in this country, especially the operating department, can be conducted on a reasonably fair and safe basis.

Take, for instance, the situation on the Pennsylvania Railroad in the years 1908 and 1909. At that time the system was threatened with a strike of large bodies of employees which promised to lead to a general 'tie-up." The position and contention of the railroad in the matter can best be given in the words of W. W. Atterbury, who at the time was general manager of the lines east of Pittsburgh. His statement to the public was as follows:

There is no question of wages, hours of employment, or conditions of service at issue between the company and its men. The men are demanding, however, that when grievances or demands of a general nature are to be presented to the management, they shall have the right to go straight to the general manager, ignoring the division superintendent and the general superintendent. To agree to such a proceeding would be subversive of that discipline upon which the company relies to protect the safety of the lives and property of its patrons.

This statement and others of a similar nature were widely published at the time. without the slightest response from public sentiment.

But we need not go back to the year 1909 for illustrations and points. In the month of June, 1912, a strike vote of employees on the same railroad, that is, on the Pennsylvania, was threatened to enforce six demands, the most important of which was the following:

That engineman X be paid for time lost on account of suspension of ninety days, imposed upon him on the charge of low water in his engine.

Now, of course, if management is to be held responsible for the efficiency of the service, its authority must be recognized and supported. But in the cases I have mentioned, and in others of a similar nature. not a particle of assistance did the railroad receive either from the press or from public sentiment. Far from "quickly" bringing its influence to bear in favor of necessary measures of discipline, public opinion at the time shuffled the issues, politically tinctured, on to the board of mediators, under the Erdman act. Just what the the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad, can cation of "Lear." Dr. Furness says;

sion on the subject. The passage I refer be understood from the following telephone to is as follows (Nation, December 19, 1912): dialogue, which almost to the letter is an exact reproduction or rehearsal of the proceedings:

Mediator at Washington, D. C.—Hello, Pennsylvania Railroad, is that you? Well, why don't you offer these men some kind of an "olive branch"? You know there is bound to be trouble if you don't.
Pennsylvania Railroad, at Philadelphia, Pa.—I understand that, Mr. Mediator, but look here, this is simply a question of right and wrong management, and to tell you the truth, I am sick and tired of "olive branch" settlements in such matters. That's flat, you understand, and there is nothing more to it.
Mediator—That's all very weil, Pennsylvania Railroad, but you must bear in mind that, as mediator under the Erdman act, and in the interests of the people, as we think, we have absolutely nothing to do with the right or wrong in this controversy; our business is simply to keep the wheels

business is simply to keep the wheels

I now hasten to say that I acquired information of this nature simply by pushing my way into the headquarters of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Bureau of Labor, and into the offices of the railroads from one end of the country to another. I asked plain questions and had no difficulty whatever in getting truthful and significant replies. The reporters for newspapers have had the same priviof information.

But now the situation, as I have describscience during the past year. For the fu- tinge of the spirit of Anatole France ture, as it seems to me, the prospect is American public sentiment in 1913.

JAMES O. FAGAN.

Waltham, Mass., December 26,

A LETTER OF DR. FURNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

in my possession, written by Dr. Furness to another great English scholar, the late Francis James Child, and is an acknowlthat had just come to him from Professor Child.

No one has ever yet said to me such an appreciative word anent the labor and the time that lie hidden sometimes in a frac-tion of a line. Not infrequently I have spent tion of a line. Not infrequently I have spent a whole evening in hunting down a single quotation. I remember that I once went through every page of Ben Jonson, and there are nine volumes in Gifford's edition, in search of a single line—and I got it. I spent nearly a whole night, till cockcrow, in search of "queasie" in the Paston Letters, and four or five words absorbed the whole of it. So too in Latimer's Sermons after "flibbergibe." And sometimes, as you truly say, after all the time and trouble is spent the note is struck out.

That the same editor knew when a long note was required and acted accordingly, the curious may see by referring to his edition of "Lear," II, iv, 207, where Collier's reading, "howls," is defended; or again, III, "ii, 64, the note on "all cruels else subscribe." G. C. Scoggin.

The University of Missouri, December 27,

A FRENCH GUIDE TO FRENCH NOVELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION

Sin: In spite of the analytical French mind, with its rage for classification, the French have never been leaders in bibliography, and their unindexed books and uncatalogued magazines have ever been a lege, but they are not looking for this kind stumbling block to scholars. It is interesting, therefore, to see what the race can do when once it puts a hand to the plough. ed it, is surely pretty hard for a manager The five-year-old review, called Romanswhen you ask him to be responsible for the Revue, is a valuable monthly contribution safety of the travelling public. And yet this to the bibliography of French novels, as is exactly what arbitration of every descrip- well as a guide to the new books of tion means and has meant to the railroads France. It is published at Lille, in northfor the past ten years. So far as the rail- ern France, and the spirit of the Roman roads are concerned, arbitration in this Catholic Church pervades every sentence country has always had a "weather eye," The church militant has a very scornful and the sooner public sentiment understands index for most of the modern plays and this the better it will be for the safety of novels, but the indomitable Gallic flavor is the people at large. At the same time, I ever behind the black frock, and keeps the am aware that an ethical awakening in this ecclesiastical point of view from becoming direction has been the distinguishing fea- irritating, and often makes it entertainture of the activities of the public con- ing to any outsiders who may possess a

Although primarily devoted to fiction and tremendously hopeful. The people now want the theatre, the review now and then conto know the truth about the railroads, and descends to notice science and philosophy. especially about the accident situation. The Last May it praised the rich contributions principle of keeping wheels moving regard- of Fabre to the study of insects, but reless of right and wrong will not satisfy gretted that he never mentions the name of God: though he does refer to a "sovereign pilot," he unfortunately declares in the same breath that this pilot does not bother himself either with us or with our consciences

The review divides the new novels into four classes, those which are dangerous, those for young girls, those for older peo-SIR: The following, I think, will be of ple, and those for everybody. Just as you interest to the friends and admirers of the pay for your seat in church according to late Horace Howard Furness. It is a quo- your pocket-book, the church expects you tation faithfully transcribed from a letter to select your novels according to your age. sex, and morals. Thus translations of "Ann Veronica" by Wells and "La Horde" by Blasco-Ibañez are dangerous in their French edgment of a letter of encouragement dress. We have known maiden and married aunts who felt the same about the English version of the first. Older people will find Wholly apart from its interest as a rec- such books as Tristan Bernard's "Mathilde ord of friendship that existed between these et ses Mitaines" very convenable. For the kindred spirits, it gives one some idea of young girls there are mainly translations the patience and toil that may precede the from the English, such as Henri de la Pasbrief and modest comment of a great schol- ture's "La Solitaire," and, finally, all may ar. The letter is dated March 22, 1880, and revel in "Un drame au Maroc," by Valréas, public got for its money, so to speak, in therefore was written soon after the publi- and the translation of Selma Lagerlof's "Marvellous Voyage of Nils Holgersson,"

Travellers in France know how numerous are the cheap editions of popular novels. They range in price from 20 centimes to a franc, and form a most tempting array at the railway news-stands. No matter how well you know your Daudet or Marcel Prévost, if you are starting on a long trip by rail you are sure to be tempted by one of these cheap volumes before getting into the train. And some people would almost as soon have a novel of Daudet as an old friend with them to while away the hours. The books are all on good paper, but with rather sensational illustrations. rose-water book as Prévost's "Lettres à Françoise" has illustrations that would not be out of place in an American edition of "Sapho." It is one of the merits of the Romans-Revue that it keeps you advised as to these cheap publications, always telling you whether the book is scabreux, whether there are dangerous passages, and reminding you whenever an old favorite, such as "Les Misérables" or "Notre Dame de Paris," has been put on the Index. The best of these editions are the Modern-Bibliothèque, the Collection Flammarion, and the Collection Nelson, and they are so good that I have met with them several times in the college libraries of the Middle West,

As regards the theatre, the review gives a faithful list of all plays that have been published the preceding month, and follows this with a brief summary or word of warning about each. Thus, Bernhardt's last p'ay, "Queen Elizabeth," is characterized as a "brutal tragedy, brutally developed." Maurice Donnay's play on Molière contains five acts of misunderstanding between the actor-playwriter-manager and his young wife, with a reconciliation on his deathbed. "Excessive" is the word with which the critic dismisses the play. As for the "Zigoteau Sisters," a Cluny vaudeville, the critic tells us that the sisters are aunts who wish to marry their niece to Lefolichon, who prefers his mistress. "No, that is not for you," is the sage final comment of the critic to his readers.

It is easy to see that so many prohibltions might develop a whole orehard of most alluring forbidden fruit, but, whether you like the guardianship of the church or not in the selection of your French novels and plays, you are thankful to find a complete monthly list to keep you informed.

FRANK R. ARNOLD.

Logan, Utah, December 23,

Literature

EXPLORATIONS ON THE RIVERS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The Flowing Road: Adventuring on the Great Rivers of South America. By Caspar Whitney, With maps and photographs by the author. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Co. \$3 net. Under the quaint title of "The Flowing Road," i. e., the stream that bears the traveller's boat, Mr. Caspar Whitney gives us a lively narrative of several journeys, most of them by water, in one of the least known parts of the world, viz., that densely wooded and is only the canopy of the trees above and is told with a graphic skill in the han-

tween the mighty Amazon on the south and the Llanos (grassy plains) which border the middle course of the Orinoco in Eastern Venezuela. So thick are the forests that there is no means of traversing this region except by water, and transit is extremely slow and difficult. The southern part of the region belongs to Brazil, the northern part to Venezuela; its few inhabitants, whether speaking Spanish in the former country or Portuguese in the latter, are halfbreeds and Indians. The latter, though far more numerous than the former, are few in proportion to the vast area of the country, and nearly all live in primitive savagery. Most of their tribes are, however, so feeble and so much afraid of the white man that their presence does not greatly add to the difficulties which nature throws in the way of the adventurous traveller.

Mr. Whitney is an explorer for the sake of exploration. He is something of a sportsman and something of a naturalist. But his main motive for wandering is the desire to be in wild places and lead a wild, which is likely to be be hard to find a better country in which to gratify this passion than the central wilderness of South America, some of whose woods have never been traversed, some of whose tribes hardly ever seen by civilized man. He describes these regions with freshness and spirit, giving enough detail to make the readers understand what are the conditions of travel, and what the daily incidents that mark it, but not wearying us with a repetition of trivial matters. Like other travellers in the thickly wooded regions of the tropics, he is struck by the fact that wild creatures, and especially quadrupeds and snakes, are comparatively seldom seen:

Of course, there is life in the deep forest, plenty of it, but it is sly and noiseless, in keeping with the huge solitude it calls of rodent family, the sly tapir, the clumsyappearing but surprisingly active ant-eater; a wild dog-a grayish coyote-like animal with a dog tail-of which I shot one; several of the cats, though they (including the jaguar, head of the family) keep closer to the jungle edges or near the breaks in the forest where birds and streams and peccaries are more frequent, and the hunting is better.

How awesome is the deep equatorial forest in its immensity, and how disappointing! It is not at all the picture of your untutored imagination-brilliant in flaming foliage and gay with the chatter of wild life. On the contrary, it is sombre, forbidding, and silent. Here is no frog chorus or hum of insect or hoarse croaking bird: even the harassing voice of the parrot is silent-'tis a vast desert where you may not venture without compass, for neither

thinly peopled region which lies be- the tangle of underbrush below and around. Where indeed is there a desert to equal this forest desert? But the trees are wonderfully impressive with their huge smooth trunks from four to six feet in diameter; limbless for forty to sixty feet. Some are supported by buttresses which stand out at their base three or four feet like great flanges, and all share their burden of the marvellous parasitic life which may express itself in flower-like decorations or in festooning, entwining pendant vines, innumerable and of every character and dimension.

A striking description of the parasitic growths of the forest may be found on page 50, and there are many interesting remarks on each of the wild creatures. from the great jaguar downward. Though our author is not a skilled zoölogist, and even less of a botanist, he has a firstrate traveller's eye, and is able to catch and describe the details, as well as to present the general effect of the scenery through which he passes. The account given in the above quotation of the sort of impression a vast tropical forest makes is perfectly correct. Such a forest is almost terrible in its silence and in the sense which it gives of the also an often imperilled, life, in the abounding power and energy of nature; presence of untouched nature. It would and it seems more terrible when, either on foot or in a small boat, the traveller makes his way through one of these level tracts than when he is climbing up and down wooded mountainsides. There, as for instance in the maritime parts of Brazil or among the hills of Guiana or Colombia, there is variety, for the sun breaks in upon a cliff and streams sparkle over the rocks. In the vast Amazonian woodlands one is depressed by the same sombre monotony for many hundreds of miles.

There was only one part of his journey in which Mr. Whitney penetrated what seems to have been a virtually unexplored country. This was the upper part of the Orinoco, beyond the great reef of rocks and huge loose stones called by him the Barrier, which extends across the river about latitude 3° north home. You find here the many varieties and 65° west. Here dwell small tribes of Indians entirely unmolested by the Venezuelans to the west of them and the Brazilians to the east of them, absolutely unaffected by civilization. These Indios bravos, as the whites call them, live in a half-nomadic way in small groups, and support existence by fishing with the bow and arrow and by killing birds either with arrows or with darts from the blow-pipe some seven feet long. Here our author had quite the most thrilling adventures of all his journeys, first in stalking these Indians and watching them from perches in the trees, and afterwards in saving himself from the attempt of his only companion, a half-negro, half-Indian Venezuelan, to decamp with the canoe and the provisions, leaving him to perish alone in landmarks nor the stars attend you: there the wilderness. This part of the story

dling of its details which the writer of mann's hero fails, because he does not determination of the boy to burn his a novelette of adventure might envy.

Venezuela and his account of a similar as well as of beasts, and gives a life-like whit. notion of the sorts of people, nearly all the traveller meets in the out-of-the-way strength lies in its external form, its with his old playmate Dorothy. to his collection.

CURRENT FICTION.

Atlantis: A Novel. By Gerhart Haupt- experience recorded. Translated by Adele and mann.

but not do, act, construct. From "Son- cifically American virtues. nenaufgang" (1889) to "Emanuel constructive will, and the pessimistic ies perhaps hark back to Hauptmann's philosophy that goes with such a lack, student days in the Jena of Haeckel. are well expressed in Hauptmann's play "Das Friedensfest" (1890), one of whose Seltzer is with few exceptions well done. characters says: "The will is a straw! your will! I know better! One may will and will a hundred times, and everything remains as it was!"

ready at heart of the demi-monde; he is an ex-governess, a sweet and underby Eva Burns, a young artist, and then antagonism in his world-the antagonreturns to Germany. In the course of ism of age, of environment, of sex. Very the story the hero wrongs both the early his mind is set upon becoming a danseuse and a Russian steerage passen- painter. The mother would yield, but

the effect of tremendous forces in com- be a better prospect than a dream of bat, but upon careful examination sees success in art. So the filial relation is that this impression comes from the a battle for Dicky from the start. All masterly literary treatment of gigantic this, we say, is commonplace enough. physical forces in action rather than The strife between boy and man, be-

conquer himself: the temptation is re- bridges and run away to London, so Although these devious courses along moved, is made no temptation, because that he may somehow win the educathe upper tributaries of the Rio Negro Ingigerd sinks to the depths. Nor can tion in art his soul craves-these have and the Orinoco are the most interest- the humdrum ending of the novel, in been the motives of a hundred novels. ing parts of Mr. Whitney's book, his which Eva Burns nurses Frederick

The condiment of satire on America Thomas Seltzer. New York: B. W. and the Americans sprinkled upon this The Closing Net. By Henry C. Rowland. literary dish is rather flat. We have Gerhart Hauptmann's new novel, like heard before of the worship of the dolalmost all of his other productions, is lar, of the depreciation of art, of baste, concerned with a hero who can suffer, gross ignorance, unrest, etc., etc., as spe-

Autobiographical elements appear in Quint" (1910), "Die Ratten" (1911), and the hero's interest in art, and especially "Gabriel Schillings Flucht" (1912), in sculpture-Hauptmann is said even Hauptmann's leading characters do not now to do good modelling in his won-"lead." In his dramas this fault is even derful house at Agnetendorf-and Dr. more serious. The lack of defensive or von Kammacher's early biological stud-

The translation by Adele and Thomas

The will, the will, get out with The Antagonists. By E. Temple Thurston. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

There is nothing in the least unusual in the general situation from which this In the present novel a German physicatory is developed. A genius is born of cian, deserting his family to follow a two quite ordinary people in an English young danseuse named Ingigerd to New village. The father is an ex-butler, a York, narrowly escapes a shipwreck miller, an excellent man, who reads much like that of the Titanic. In Amer- "Sartor Resartus" and walks the ica he learns that his lady love is al- strait and narrow way. The mother escapes to Connecticut to regain his bal- standing woman. But "Dicky," the ance, is nursed through typhoid fever child of unusual powers, finds plenty of the father sees no reason why the busi-Throughout the story the reader gets ness of a successful miller should not from any spiritual struggle. Haupt- tween ambition and caution, the final

The new matter in the book is its study record of a hunting trip in Western through typhoid fever, and after the of sexual awakening. At eleven Dicky death of his poor insane wife goes to begins to be troubled by the consciousexcursion up the Paraná River in North- Europe with him to be a mother to his ness of sex, and is presently half-enern Argentina, may also be read with children and with him to live a life of lightened by a disillusioned woman of pleasure. He is a good observer of men devotion to art, disguise this failure one thirty. From that time his instinct for art and his instinct of sex develop side The underlying theme of "Atlantis" is by side. At seventeen, he determines half-breeds of some kind or other, whom neither great nor unusual. The book's to become a painter-and falls in love parts of South America. Some useful wonderful descriptions, its equally mar- then, also, becomes in a sense his anhints on the equipments needed by the vellous characterization, its vivid image tagonist. His ambition points to Lonhunter or explorer in wild regions wind ry, its record of accurate observation don. Her love holds him at the mill. up a pleasant and agreeable book. It of men and things, its striking figures, Ambition wins the day, and he preis not without interest that we find him in short, in its brilliant style. It is pares to set out for London and fame. saying, as not a few mighty hunters, quite remarkable how even as skilful an But, of course, there is a final meeting, including Lancelot Sanderson and Selous, artist as Hauptmann could paint the pic- and here Mr. Thurston, in a passage of have said, that he has ceased to find any ture of storm and shipwreck (both mor- extraordinary quiet and simplicity, depleasure in killing, and now shoots only at and physical) and the hair-breadth scribes the eternal sacrifice womanhood for the sake of adding a new specimen rescue (also both moral and physical) is ready to make as a last resort, in orwithout having gone through some der to bind to itself the flitting desires such dreadful experience himself. He of man. This is not a book for chilsees everything, he hears everything- dren, but in that one scene at least it even the sense of smell is alert and its is on a high plane of imaginative realism.

New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The crook continues to be a popular hero of romance-as popular almost as his natural enemy, the detective. Here we have a gentleman of the best (American) blood, chiefly known to the world as "Wall Street Frank," or "the Tidewater Clam." Being illegitimate, he has early developed that grudge against society which is the most cherished possession of his kind, in fiction; and in due course becomes an expert criminal. Burglary is his specialty, but he is skilful at all the tricks of the trade, from picking a pocket to working a confidence game on a big scale. When the exigencies of the present story take him to Paris, he is readily received into the inner circles of the profession. His first demonstration of the American method. however, unexpectedly involves him in virtue, to his great subsequent embarrassment. We have thereafter the exciting spectacle of our distinguished fellow-countryman opposed, handed, to the powerful and organized class of Paris. He has his narrow escapes, but they are escapes, and of course, in the end, his virtue confirmed and his valor rewarded, he marries the fair companion of many of his adventures, who, being veritable countess and professional taxi-driver, deserves credit as a new compound in the chemistry of romantic fiction. The story is better in manner than in substance: it is told with a good deal of vigor and some humor.

ESSAYS OF MAETERLINCK.

On Emerson and Other Essays. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by Montrose J. Moses. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25 net.

Novalis (1895), and Ruysbroeck (1891) which compose this slender volume are, translations from those writers, two of which, the Novalis and Ruysbroeck, are the work of Maeterlinck himself.

The American translator often reveals a sympathy with his original in the delicacy and smoothness of his phrasing, but his work has grave faults. The with French idioms, and there are other deviations from established usage for negligence in proof-reading, Mr. Moses We refuse, for instance, to accept the miliar subject. author's own testimony to the effect that that speciaux means "spacious" (p. 142), that réfection means "reflection" ingenue means "Ingenious" (p. 214), the least impolite mode of characterizvoyons, et que nous les refermons si apparently a little wilful in its suave in- ward I can only say that I think there cevons pas; de même nous mourons en ance of the most commonplace people in springtime." But the ensuing narra-Dieu, nous vivons hors de Dieu et nous the most ordinary situations-a theory tive does not make clear just where the demeurons toujours un avec lui." The surely not bound up, either as support devilment is supposed to have ceased: meaning of this neither very obvious or consequence, with the soundness of nor very recondite passage is as follows: Just as we open our bodily eyes, as we (then) see, and close them again so quickly that we are unaware of (the Things I Can Tell. By Lord Rossmore, change); even so we die in God, we live outside of God, and we remain always one with him. This is what the as we open our material eyes, so do we see; and just as we close them rapidly, one with him forever" (p. 210).

of Maeterlinck with English readers. Richard's Almanac) did not hesitate to capable of thoroughly enjoying every-They are pleasingly disinterested, leis- put in print, but which are now rele- thing life has brought him for sixty urely but never loitering, thrifty but gated to the smoking-room. The experi- years (including, but merely including,

veal familiar traits in the lissome and person of quality in Defoe or Smollett. willowy style, and in the serene gusto, tions is not remarkable. The essay on and the most serviceable of the three; which even his censors must defend him. quotations, and really clarifies an unfa-

the mystic principle.

New York: George H. Doran Co. \$3.50

The things Lord Rossmore can tell translator makes of the passage: "Just are so many and varied, the leeway he permits himself in point of taste (not to say morals) is so generous, that we so do we not see; just as we die in God, find ourselves wondering a little what ingenuous as his pride in his horsemanwe live outside of Him, and we dwell the things are he can not tell. His anecdotes have an eighteenth-century flavor; These three essays will neither raise his jokes are of a sort which our anthem, but I finished what was left, and nor depress nor modify the reputation cestors, even in America (witness Poor thoroughly enjoyed it." A human being never niggardly of thought, admiring, all ences he records with greatest gusto are his drink), has a strong appeal for the

most devotional, in tone, but with just; less edifying than amusing. For a parthat touch of reserve which gives an ef- allel one would have to go back to the fect of discretion to homage. They re- bland confessions of some imaginary

His father he mentions with an acthe placid self-regalement, which suggest cent of apology as "a charming man," The three essays on Emerson (1894), the transfigured epicure. Maeterlinck's but strangely insensible to the family expertness in the technique of introduc- passions for racing and other robust sports. He admits that there may have in the original French, introductions to Emerson flutters round Emerson, or been excuse for this limitation, as his rather uses him as a perch or resting- grandfather had practiced "racing, elecplace between flights into the empyrean. tioneering, hunting, and cock-fighting" The range, the virility, the self-trust, the to the serious damage of the family homely shrewdness of Emerson, have, fortunes. It was this grandfather who pardonably enough, escaped Maeter- is gleefully handed down to posterity linck: what he sees is a pious brother, in these pages, sitting on a Dublin pave-Fra Rodolfo as it were, holding his ment embracing a lamp-post, and refus-English is often, so to speak, dusted taper in the fraternal procession of the ing to budge on the ground that, as the mystics. The essay on Novalis lacks an houses were all going round and round, effective unity; it makes several trips be might as well wait for his lodgings which the French is clearly not respon- rather than one voyage. The critique to arrive, and then "just pop in." Lucksible. Between laxity in manuscript and of Ruysbroeck is the least dithyrambic ily, his second wife was of a managing turn, and contrived to save something incurs the suspicion of ignorance from it is effectively ordered, is packed with for later Lords Rossmore to enjoy life with. The present incumbent was born sixty years ago into a jolly world. "I The assignment of space to Emerson, bave lived an amusing life, but a happy he actually believes that the French Novalis, and Ruysbroeck is represented one, notwithstanding," he says. Is this word eternel means "external" (p. 154), by the ratios 1, 3, and 5; it may or may a pure Hibernian touch, or in rebuttal not be just to associate these propor- of the Puritan theory which connects tions with the facts that Emerson's was strict virtue and happiness? This writ-(p. 194), that éprouve l'exigence means a mind of many windows with various er is capable of either turn of humor. "establishes the existence" (p. 194), that outlooks upward and outward, that in "I am fortunate in possessing a charm-Novalis this many-sidedness was only a ing wife, and the best children in the that nulle part means "no part" (p. promise, while in Ruysbroeck we seem world. I have many friends, and I hope 218), that inhabitable means "inhabita- to see a man lying on the floor of a cell few enemies; and if I haven't done ble" (p. 125). Sometimes, indeed, the and watching a strip of exquisite sky much good in the world, at any rate I right translation of these words appears through the single orifice in the quaint- do not think I have done much harm in other contexts, and the author's knowl- ly panelled ceiling. We may note also, either.". One thing he is sure of-that edge is absolved at the expense of his without insisting on the fact, that in he has had a good time from first to vigilance. Often, however, the meaning the Ruysbroeck essay passages that are last. It is true there is an elegiac note has not been grasped. Specification is mere curiosities and passages aglow in his memories of boyhood. After tellwith a real if cabined and confined spir- ing how his brother and he were wont ing these errors, and we subjoin an ituality are quoted without any mani- to hunt by moonlight-"and as this hapextreme but instructive example. The fest sense of the enormous difference in pened after dinner, reckless riding was French (Macterlinek translating Ruys- their values. For the rest, the mysti- more likely than not"-he sums up with, brocek) reads thus: "De même que nous cism is sunny, airy, and inviting, a lit- "We were up to all kinds of devilment ouvrons nos yeux matériels, que nous tle provoking now and then because in which boys delight, and looking backrapidement que nous ne nous en aper- sistence on the supernatural clairvoy- is nothing in life to compare with its the inconsequent airs of springtime exhale from the last of these pages as from the first.

The family estate of Rossmore is considered, its master believes, to be "one of the beauty spots of Ireland," and he himself ventures to think it "one of the prettiest places in the world." Planting and replanting is a mania which he confesses to sharing with Louis XIV, and his pride in his home is as pleasant and ship, or his ability to stay above table: "The claret was a bit full-bodied for

natural man in all of us. Among other It is well known that the belief in his Jena Campaign, 1806." His researches the late King Edward's:

I quite thought my action had been unobserved, but a friend came up to me when smartest done thing I've ever seen."

say you saw it. On no account let the King know."

"Yes, I saw it all right," rejoined my friend, "and in my opinion many a man has been made a Duke for less.'

He enjoyed his companions, whom he recalls fondly from their drunkards' graves by fond nicknames, such as "Cootie" and "Old Joe" and "Sugar" and "Chicken"-titles which Dickens would have attached to bibulous persons at the other end of the social scale. If other gratification than that provided by its impudent good cheer were to be desired of this narrative, it is surely afforded by the spectacle of inherent and perfectly unconscious vulgarity here offered by a noble lord for the jeering contemplation of democracy.

York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$5 net.

conviction of a devotee of a lost cause. By noting the different dates at which fundamental causes which lay at come increasingly numerous lately. A tunities for learning more details about of the French Revolution" (p. vii). The to its defence. In March, 1911, the Naundorff then proceeded to exploit as work in four huge volumes, numbering French Senate, at the ardent insistence his own personal recollections. His conof M. Boissy d'Anglas, appointed a com- clusion is that Naundorff also is an im- er volume containing documents, anmittee to hear the petition of Naun- postor, and one of the most impudent, nexes, and maps, compiled by Capt. J. dorff's descendants for legal recognition because he kept up the imposture as citizens of France.

ple on June 8, 1795, as asserted by the by instigating apparent attempts at his existing death certificate, there is vir- own assassination. tually no doubt. That this child was a of the substitution of a wooden figure, than as an historical investigation. of a dumb child, or of a scrofulous weakling scarcely rise to a matter of conviction in the mind of the reviewer. The The Ulm Campaign, 1805. By Col. F. N. contemporary evidence is so meagre that it is impossible to come to a wellfounded historical judgment as to whether Louis XVII perished in the Temple in 1795 or not.

To establish her case she quotes largely step by step" (p. vi). from Naundorff's own allegations and The Last Legitimate King of France: statements made from memory thirty more admirable than that contained in Louis XVII. By Phoebe Allen. New or forty years after the event, even his first two chapters cannot be found when made by the most honest and well-Did "Louis XVII" escape from the intentioned persons. Nor could she have that he had originally intended merely to Temple Prison? Were Josephine, Bar- accepted so unquestioningly Naundorff's translate the introduction to the French ras, and Robespierre privy to his eva- assertions if she had read the recent Official History, by Colin and Alombert, sion? Did Louis XVII subsequently as critical study by Tschirch in the His- but, upon finding that his own opinion sume the name of Naundorff, and are torische Zeitschrift (1910; CVI, 535-599), regarding the ability of Gen. Mack and the Naundorff claimants therefore de- made with German thoroughness from serving of our credence and sympathy? material in the Prussian archives. He differed so widely from that of the com-These questions the author answers in disposes effectually of all Naundorff's pilers, he abandoned the idea and dethe affirmative with the fine feminine complaints of "persecution" in Germany. cided to "unravel as far as possible the And hers is not the only voice crying Naundorff composed his different state- the root of the whole series of defeats in a wilderness of unbelief. Books supments, he is able to show that they grow the Austrians endured at the hands porting the Naundorff claim have be- full as Naundorff had successive oppor- of the French, from the very inception monthly periodical in Paris is devoted the French Revolution-details which French Official History is a colossal throughout his life and probably tried General Staff, and P. C. Alombert, the That a sickly child died in the Tem- to bolster it up and acquire sympathy Controller of the Administration of the

In short, this biography of a wouldsubstitute for Louis XVI's son is possi- be prince is interesting and not withble, but, as it seems to us after reading out pathos. But its composition must be the latter, "Le Corps d'armée aux orthe evidence, not probable. The theories regarded as an act of devotion rather

> Maude, C.B., late of the Royal Engineers. Special Campaign Series, No. 12. With maps. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.60 net.

Granting for the moment, however, the present book, two very interesting by all odds the most comprehensive and that the Dauphin may have escaped, did studies to the Special Campaign Series: authentic history of this campaign yet he survive in the person of Naundorff? "The Leipzig Campaign, 1813," and "The published, it is both unfinished and far

things, he enjoyed shooing a woodcock escape gave the basis for the appearance, having convinced him that Napoleon from his own gun to that of his friend, after Napoleon's fall, of some forty per- during his later years possessed a fixsons who claimed to be the real Louis ed method of strategy which he invaria-XVII. Thirty-nine of them, at any bly followed whenever topographical rate, must have been impudent impos- conditions allowed, he sought in his the beat was over, and said, "Derry, old tors. There was, for instance, Eleazar study on 1813 to demonstrate that the man, that about the woodcock was the Williams, whom Louis Philippe's son Emperor's strategic object-the concenfound in an Indian family in New York tration of superior numbers at the de-"Good heavens!" I exclaimed. "You don't State, and whom he tried in vain to per-cisive point—was uniformly achieved, suade to sign a document abdicating his and by the simplest means possible. In alleged rights to the French throne. Par- his work on Jena, Col. Maude demontisans of the survivance are now gener- strated that Napoleon's uncertain leadally agreed that the only claimant not ing gave proof of the novelty of the an impostor was Naundorff. The au- weapon he was learning to wield; and thor therefore traces in detail Naun- his latest study depicts the Emperor in dorff's chequered career from his first his first essay in the conduct of a great emergence in Berlin until he came to army organized into divisions and corps. Paris in person in 1833 to prove his In these three studies the fundamental case before the French courts; and she purpose is to establish the fact that Nadescribes his vicissitudes in England poleon's strategy was not born fulland Holland after his expulsion from grown, but was rather "the outcome of France until his death at Delft in 1845. his experience, developed logically and

"The Ulm Campaign" fully maintains from sworn depositions by old servants the standard set by Col. Maude's other and royalists who might have known works, and is undoubtedly the best him before the fall of the monarchy. Un- summary of the sort thus far published fortunately, she does not sufficiently real- in English. A brief account of the Ausize the historical untrustworthiness of trian and French armies up to 1805 in any language. The author announces the conduct of the Archduke Ferdinand 3,684 pages and accompanied by a small-Colin, of the Historical Section of the French army. The former has also written "L'Education militaire de Napoléon," which has been deservedly crowned by the French Academy, and dres du Maréchal Mortier; Combat de Dürrenstein," a work of the utmost thoroughness, dealing with the operations of the Grand Army during the march from the Traun to Vienna after Mack's capitulation at Ulm. The French Official History-the title of which is "La Campagne de 1805 en Allemagne"terminates on November 11, three weeks Col. Maude has contributed, besides before the battle of Austerlitz. Although

numerable orders and reports are inaccurate or incomplete copies of the originals, and documents of the utmost importance have either been omitted intentionally, or, what is much more likely, have wholly escaped Colin and Alombert. Aside from this, dozens of important orders and reports in the Austrian Kriegs-Archivs and in the archives of the Russian General Staff ought, most assuredly, to have been at their disposal had any attempt been made to procure them. The reviewer, for instance, who has spent many months of research at Paris, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, was able to obtain accurate and complete copies of nearly every document given by them, in addition to a great number omitted from their history. Since Col. Maude has depended so largely upon Colin and Alombert, it is obvious that his narrative must partake of their shortcomings.

The author declares that he has "never been able to share the views of those who imagine that every defeated general is necessarily either an imbecile or a traitor" (p. vii)-a very praiseworthy vigorously in behalf of Mack (pp. 22-36). He very rightly disagrees with the bias shown by Colin and Alombert in favor of the Archduke Ferdinand, the nominal ing the last three or four decades. commander of the Austrian army at Ulm, as against Mack (p. 182), but, on Its method is to follow chronologically the other hand, he places far too much credence in Mack's "Mémoires justificatifs," from which he quotes frequently and at considerable length. This document constituted the defeated general's principal defence at his court-martial; ingenious and plausible though it hill road through insolvency and rebe, not unfrequently it is wholly at variance with the orders actually issued.

Col. Maude's strictures on Napoleon's persistency in regarding Augsburg "as the key to the whole situation" (p. 254) are scarcely well founded, in view of the reports the Emperor received respecting the number of Austrian troops in front of the First Corps and the expected arrival of the Russian army in that direction on October 13 (p. 222), and the imperative necessity in consequence of establishing the eastern group of the French army-i. c., Bernadotte, the Bavarians, and Davout-so firmly on the Isar as to banish all possible apprehension on the score of Kienmayer and Kutusoff until he had finished with Mack. Subsequent events demonstrated that this wise precaution thwarted the very object which Mack sought to effect, namely, to crush the French bearmy on the Iller and the hamthe isolation of Dupont's division, the served does not appear. In fact, it is their disciples increase and multiply.

from the last word on the subject; and exposing of the French line of com- in the discussion of just such controcontains many inexcusable errors. In- munications, and the escape of Wer- verted questions as these that the book neck's corps and the Austrian Reserve Artillery from Ulm on the 13th, where many readers. Whether the principles it rightly belongs.

More careful proofreading would have eliminated a number of errors in dates and spelling. A book so full of "meat" will certainly warrant a subsequent edition in which these defects can readily be corrected. Meanwhile it will supply a long-felt want on the part of the general reader and the military student who do not demand absolute historical accuracy.

Railroad Finance. By Frederick A. net.

That effective public regulation of railways is only to be attained through an intimate knowledge of the accounting features of railway operation has long been realized by close students of the problem. It is therefore to the public's interest that these highly technical matters should be explained and their bearing on the problem of regulation standpoint-and takes up the cudgels clearly established. This book is the first important attempt to treat in a systematic fashion the financial and accounting development of railways dur-

> The work has been admirably done. the stages in a railway corporation's experience-through promotion, underwriting, capitalization, construction, equipment, organization, and the various problems of operation and management, and then to lead one on the downceivership to reorganization. Concluding chapters relate to consolidation and overcapitalization. The newly established accounting system of the Interstate Commerce Commission receives extended treatment, and its significant features are indicated. On this technical side the authors find the greatest defect to be the failure to adopt what is termed the "double balance sheet," by means of which the confusion between capital and current resources and liabilities is removed. This makes possible the setting up of the separate fund reserved for the permanent use of the corporation directly against the obligations creating it. Thereby the fact that capital is a trust fund becomes clearly recognized on the books.

The authors recognize the tendency for expenses of railway operation to increase, and state flatly that reductween the anvil represented by the tions in wages are impracticable. They would apparently look for a solution of mering of the Russian and Austrian this financial difficulty in greater econmain armies on the east (pp. 254-255). omies of one kind and another, but in Like every other historian before him, what fashion the reasonable margin be-Col. Maude fails to put the blame for tween income and outgo is to be pre- the vogue for this type of reading, and

will probably prove disappointing to of "scientific management" are applicable to the railway industry is a much debated question. The arguments on both sides are presented in this book, but no attempt is made to test their validity or to reach any conclusion. notwithstanding the fact that the senior author is peculiarly fitted by experience to express an opinion of value.

Again, the discussion of over-capitalization contains an exhaustive treatment of the various considerations that have been offered from time to time as aids in the solution of the vexed prob-Cleveland and Fred Wilbur Powell. lem, but beyond learning that valua-New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.50 tion for taxation should be based on income and valuation for rate-making on investment, the reader gets no answer to his question. What elements specifically should be included in the valuation and what method should be adopted for its determination are questions left for the inquirer to decide. Nevertheless, the book has fulfilled with great success the purpose laid down in the preface, "to describe the methods of financing railroads in the United

Notes

Frederick Warne & Co., New York, will issue at once "Rights of Citizenship," survey by various hands of the safeguards for the preservation of the rights of the people, with a preface by the Marquess of Lansdowne.

"Nogi: A Man against the Background of a War" is announced by Henry Holt. The author, Stanley Washburn, was one of the newspaper correspondents who were with this Japanese general through most of the campaigns with Russia.

The Century Co. will publish early in the new year "The Shadow," a tale of detective adventure, by Arthur Stringer, and book of short stories by Anne Douglas Sedgwick.

Three new povels will be brought out this month by Little, Brown & Co .- "Joyful Heatherby," by Payne Erskine: "The Little Gray Shoe," by Percy Brebner, and "The Happy Warrior," by A. S. M. Hutchinson.

A phototype reproduction of Montaigne's "Essais," with more than a thousand plates and an introduction by Pro. Fortunat Strowski, is among the announcements of the Librairie Hachette & Cie. The manuscript employed is that of 1588, belonging to Bordeaux, which has corrections in the author's own hand.

The automobile is responsible for a number of things, evil and the contrary, and among them is the development of a new branch of literature, not to be classified either as travel or as romance, but a sort of combination of the two, with a motorcar as the hero. The Williamsons started Louise Closser Hale is one of the band, and the text (thirty pages) with a view to in "Motor Journeys" (McClurg) has collected a series of light articles dealing with European travels en auto that have already appeared in various periodicals. In the words of Lincoln, when asked to criticise a poetic effusion, "if you like this sort of thing, why, this is just the sort of thing you like." A word of praise must be said for the excellent pen-and-ink sketches by Walter Hale which illustrate the book.

"The Romance of a Favourite" (Appleton), from the French of Frédéric Loliée, purports to be a biography of the Countess of Castiglione, the most beautiful woman of the Second Empire. It was popularly supposed that Cavour hoped, through her fascinations, to win Napoleon III to the Italian cause: but of this the book contains nothing authentic. Indeed, it has no value to the historian, except as it throws side-lights on the gilded dissipations of the Court of the Tuileries. matchless Countess had many admirers, including the Orleanist princes, at her feet, and she had many secrets confided to her; why does M. Loliée tell us so little, if, as he assures us, he possesses, or has seen, thousands of her letters? The Castiglione, who died some ten years ago, at the age of sixty, was a mystery even to her intimates, and her present biographer does not really lift the veil. Still, the tragedy of her career is sufficiently apparent. The bcok is translated by W. M. Fullerton, who, though a Harvard graduate and long the Paris correspondent of the London Times, seems occasionally to forget his native

In "Walking Essays" (Longmans), Arthur Hugh Sidgwick rides his hobby with a mock solemnity that is quietly amusing. He rises to the height of his great argument by a series of paradoxes: such as that Wordsworth was not a good walker, because he did not become intimate enough with nature. The most entertaining essay is on "Walking in Literature." Therein he soars no middle flight in pursuing things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme. Walking assumes its appropriate dignity in the scheme of the universe, and other subjects sink to their proper insignificance. The high seriousness of the undertaking may be judged from Appendix A to the essay, which contains calculations "On the Rates of Walking of Various Persons in the Egoist, Chapters 25 sqq." The scientific spirit of the investigation appears in the concluding sentences:

A frivolous observer might suggest that the author was not very careful in his timing; but, apart from the hideous blasphemy, this would invalidate most of the previous argument. We therefore shut our eyes once more, and affirm that De Craye's watch

In "An Original Canto of Spencer, Design'd as Part of his Fairy Queen, but never Printed. Now made Publick, by Nestor Ironside, Esq.," the author and publisher, Arthur H. Nason, has given us a photographic reproduction (without annotation) of Samuel Croxall's political allegory in Spenserian stanzas, published in 1714, which is known as one of the earliest manifestations of the eighteenth century revival of interest in the poet. The imitation of Spenser's style is, on the whole, rather a happy one. The publisher has reproduced sally the lines:

"Graduate School instructors who desire to drill their students in the mysteries of external and internal criticism." In our judgment, it would be a waste of time to make this use of the poem, but the new edition is welcome, since the text in its original form is not readily accessible. To judge from Mr. Nason's circular, which accompanies his reproduction, he does not seem aware of a second imitation of Spenser by Croxall published shortly after this one and entitled "Another original canto of Spen-

The besetting sin of Wordsworth in his hours of weakness was a prosaic solemnity. and the same defect attaches to "Wordsworth, Poet of Nature and Poet of Man" (Ginn), the work of his latest critic. E. Hershey Speath. Even the dullest portions of "The Excursion" are not more unrelieved by any touches of vivacity. The essay has a kinship with this particular poem in other ways also, for, despite Matthew Arnold's warning, it is the philosophical side of Wordsworth's poetry that especially attracts Mr. Speath, and so the consideration of the poet as a literary artist is virtually excluded from the plan of the book. The author first discusses the supposed influences of heredity and of physical and social environment in the early life of Wordsworth, and then proceeds to trace the evolution of his poetic and philosophic creed through the stages of growth and maturity. If any value can be claimed for the book, it will be on the score of the chronological method here indicated. But there was no need of burdening the pages with so large a number of detailed analyses of the poems. Apart from the repetition involved, no one who requires such analyses is likely to read an essay on Wordsworth with profit, and, on the other hand, it betrays a want of skill in the critic to be so dependent on this method of interpreta-Worst of all, however, the criticism is not distinguished either by novelty of thought or by charm of style. New readers are not likely to be won for Wordsworth's poetry by language like the following (applied to the "Ode: Intimations of Immortality"): "The personal psychology and philosophy of mind presented, with their epistemological and ontological implica-tions, are exceedingly interesting." We can imagine the poet's feelings, too, should any one have told him that he had "located" at

Generally speaking, the interpretation is orthodox, but the author, in our judgment, sets too high a value on Wordsworth's philosophical views. His philosophy of nature is so manifestly one-sided that it possesses no importance save as a source of lyrical inspiration to the poet himself. Furthermore, only in a very limited sense was Wordsworth the Poet of Man. His point of view was too exclusively moral. For him, as for his contemporaries, the French Revolutionists, Man is too largely the abstraction which, as a recent writer on the political aspects of the period has observed, is no more like the real creature than extract of beef is like the living ox. As regards the poet's philosophy of nature, Lord Morley's misapprehension of Words-

One impulse from a vernal wood May teach you more of r Of moral evil and of good Than all the sages can

But surely misapprehension here is a kindness to the poet. On the other hand, it seems to us mere quibbling to deny the pantheism of the "Tintern Abbey" passage. is there really any essential difference between the conception of this passage and that which underlies the most famous expression of pantheism in ancient literature. viz., the eloquent lines in the Ninth Book of Lucan's "Pharsalia"?

Estque del sedes, nisi terra et pontus et aer Et cælum et virtus? Superos quid quærimus ultra?

Iuppiter est, quodcumque vides, quodcumque

"The Literary Hearthstones of Dixie" (Lippincott), by La Salle Corbell Pickett, has two purposes. The minor one is to record somewhat incompletely the successive places of residence of "The Poet of the Night," "The Flame-Born Poet," and half a score of other Southern writers, and also to note incidentally where some of the productions of each were penned. For the dull and prosaic a key is supplied which shows that Poe, Timrod, and the like are meant. The major purpose is to exhibit the full glories of the sophomoric or Asiatic style. Much moist sentiment and pseudopoetic conjecture are poured out after the manner of this: "So Virginia claims her poet son, the tragedy of whose life is gloomy, though brilliant, page in the history of American literature.

It is difficult to understand what place Mr. A. Wyatt Tilby intended to fill with his volumes on "The English People Overseas": Vol. I, "The American Colonies, 1583-1763"; Vol. II, "British India, 1600-1828"; Vol. III, British North America, 1763-1867"; Vol. IV, Britain in the Tropics, 1527-1910" (Houghton Mifflin). They are not intended to serve as textbooks; they are much too long for use in any high-school course; and they are useless for more advanced students, because they contain neither indexes, bibliographies, nor any list of authorities and sources. They bear no trace of original research. They add nothing to the sum of our knowledge of British Colonial history. They are not interesting reading. The style is lacking in force and distinction, and the paragraphing is sometimes provokingly bad and ill-balanced. A work in four volumes which covers only a small part of British Colonial history certainly needs some raison d'être; but there is nothing in the general preface to the first volume, nor in the prefaces to the succeeding volumes to indicate the purpose Mr. Tilby had in view when he undertook the quite arduous task of writing this history.

It is possible that Mr. Tilby contemplates the completion of the work of writing the whole Colonial history of Great Britain. If so, much still remains to be done; for in only one volume is the story brought down to modern times. How little balance there is in this history even here may be seen from the fact that in a volume of only 450 pages, which must cover the whole of British adventure in the tropics of three continents, he devotes sixteen pages to the pic-Mr. Sneath is right, when he points out turesque career of Rajah Brooke of Sarawak, who, though a typical adventurer of worth's meaning in taking as a half-playful the old British type, was but an incident in the long story of British conquest and

United States. The story of what is now the Dominion of Canada, which occupies in 1867; and the second volume, on British with this volume, though not closely related to the rest of it, is a section on the End of the World Struggle-1789-1815-which covers very briefly the Revolutionary war in America and the Napoleonic struggle in Europe. This section was apparently added in order to give an opportunity of describing the acquisition of a large number of minor desolate regions of South Georgia in the Antarctic Ocean.

In "Italian Travel Sketches" Prof. James Sully, LLD,-it seems odd to display the academic tag in the title of a work of this make a better motto, kind-prints thirteen essays on Italy most of which were originally contributed to magazines. Dr. Sully is no mere impressionist. When he settles in a place for a month, he visits its sights systematically, reads the books about it conscientiously, and writes a sketch in which information is mixed with personal opinions. At no point does he speak exhaustively, nor are any of his descriptions very striking; but the book as a whole has value, especially for readers who, although no specialists, desire something more than the guidebooks offer. Dr. Sully includes in his list of places Viterbo, Clitumnus, Terracina, Viareggio, Baveno, and the obscure village Rovio-places not much written about by English travellers. The introductory history of travel in Italy, from the days of the earliest pilgrims to the present time, would be still more interesting if he had amplified it. His book may be commended to those to whom Italy means more than a passing emotion, (Scribner.)

We find the second series of George W Smalley's "Anglo-American Memories" (Putnam) in general more interesting than the first. In the course of them he talks about nearly two-score persons, including several of the leaders of British policy during the past quarter of a century, besides such men as T. B. Reed, Col. Roosevelt, Whitelaw Reid, and Count Witte. Mr. Smalley practices to perfection the arts of the fashionable correspondent. He makes you infer that of each of these celebrities he was the chosen confidant. He discloses, indeed, little of real importance, but he keeps up the semblance of hiding portentous secrets which only his sense of honor forces him to withhold. He alludes, by the way, and quite familiarly, to trivial details of dress, furniture, or habits of the grandees who were forever pressing their friendship and confidences upon him. This supplies the local color which predisposes you to regard the revelations as probably true. Perhaps his account of the trick by which Lord Pauncefote was led to father the remonstrance of States attacked Spain in 1898, is as important as any; but it is not the state secrets,

British government. Of the other volumes, as becomes a correspondent who took the the first, on the American colonies, ends fine arts, as well as politics, for his provwith the Peace of Paris in 1763, though ince. He has papers on Whistler, Gilbert, many pages are given to dissertations about Irving, and Bernhardt, and, best of all, on the British love of liberty which was later the wonderful French tragedienne, now forto bring about the establishment of the gotten except for her passionate letters, Aimée Desclée. He also writes up Mr. J. P. Morgan and Mr. Carnegie. For unalloyed the third volume, stops at Confederation fulsomeness his tribute to W. W. Astor recalls Bishop Newman's ten-thousand dollar India, goes no farther than 1828. Bound up panegyric of Leland Stanford, jr. Until we read Mr. Smalley we did not suspect what an irreparable loss the United States suffered when Mr. Astor deserted his native land in order to become a British subject. On the whole, we wonder whether enlightened public opinion was, or ever could be, influenced by a writer of Mr. Smalley's characteristics, even though he had the possessions, ranging from Gibraltar to the advantage of speaking through such megaphones as the London Times and the New York Tribune. As a text for his volume he quotes a sentence from Machiavelli; so far as many of his stories go the Italian proverb-Se non è vero, è ben trovato-would

> "The Witnesses to the Historicity of Jesus" (Open Court) is an English version of the second part of Arthur Drews's "Die Christusmythe." The translator, Joseph McCabe, abbreviates the preface of the German edition, omits altogether Smith's reply to Weinel, and makes some other enanges; but the plot of the original remains the same. Since for Drews the basel principle of all deep religious life is idealistic monism, and since personality does not have an independent and unique significance in the world-process, the question of the historical existence of Jesus is for him in the main not an historical but a philosophical question. In fact, he urges frankly that the "belief in the historical reality of Jesus is the chief obstacle to religious progress." With this feeling, it is not surprising that Drews the basal principle of all deep Distorical Jesus. He begins the discussion of the witnesses to the historical existence of Jesus with an examination of early non-Christian documents. By neglecting the consideration that the possible evidence is meagre, owing to the paucity these sources must have referred to the man Jesus had He really existed, Drews is able to reduce the actual evidence to of procedure of which the treatment of Tacitus is a notable instance. Here he proposes alternative hypotheses, including that of interpolation, to explain away the force of the evidence, all the while refusing to entertain seriously the only theory that has hitherto seemed obvious.

With reference to the witness of Paul, he observes that we should never have found the historical Jesus in the Pauline epistles had we not previously determined to find Him there; and he contends that if Paul did know of an historical Jesus, it remains the most insoluble of problems why he made no use of the knowledge. the European Powers when the United The truth is that the discerning reader, the one, namely, who shares the philosophical presuppositions of Drews, recogit is the gossip that makes the book enter-taining. At times, Mr. Smalley has a happy in Paul is not a real, that is to say, an knack of sketching a life-like pen portrait: historical, man, but the idea of a God- conquest, Martyr had abundant opportunity

Redeemer who becomes man. which should seem to point to an opposite conclusion are obviously glosses; for example, "If I Cor. xi, 23, is not an interpolation in the text, there are no interpolations at all in the New Testament." Thus it appears that there is "no other source of the belief in an historical Jesus but the gospels." Since, however, the method of interpretation commonly employed by liberal theologians has gone into bankruptcy, a new method must be used, to wit, the "mythic-symbolic." The application of this method to the gospels leads not unexpectedly to the conclusion that Jesus is not an historical, but a mythical personage. Jesus is thus reduced to an idea, and the chief obstacle to religious progress removed. Like the ' Deus" of W. B. Smith, to whom, with J. M. Robertson, acknowledgment of indebtedness is made, the present volume is controversial rather than constructive, its special concern being the demolition of the historical or, as Drews prefers to word it, theological method of German liberal scholarship.

After an interval of fifteen years since the second part of Prof. Ernesto Monaci's "Crestomazia Italiana dei primi secoli" was noticed in these columns, the third and final part of this important work has at last appeared (Città di Castello: S. Lapi). The first two parts (1889 and 1897) have already rendered immense service, both as a textbook for students of the early Italian language, and as a collection of texts, many of which were otherwise difficult to find; but the need of the promised glossary and grammatical summary was keenly felt. Many scholars, including at one time Professor Monaci himself, began to fear that they should never see the work completed; fortunately, however, the concluding part, now before us, is no mere perfunctory ending, but more than fulfils the promise made at the beginning. Additional texts, representing types not previously included, together with notes, corrections, and the exhaustive grammar and glossary, bring the whole book to more than seven hundred large octavo pages. The texts are both of extant sources, and by assuming that numerous and varied enough to make the grammar and glossary which are based on them comprehensive, and the competence of Professor Monaci for the task is unqueszero. He is aided at times by a method tioned. The completed "Crestomazia" now becomes the most important work available the famous passage in the "Annals" of for the study of early Italian; and if it does not entirely supersede previous works of the kind, it makes them seem elementary in comparison.

> In his works on the life and writings of Cortes and Las Casas, Francis Augustus MacNutt had shown us what to expect of his specially numbered edition, just published, of "De Orbe Novo, the Eight Decades of Peter Martyr D'Anghera" (Putnam), translated from the Latin with Notes and Introductions. Peter Martyr was one of the most notable of the many Italians who took up their residence in Spain in the sixteenth century. He played a very important part at the courts of Ferdinand and Charles V. He was a priest, finally an Abbot, a courtier, a diplomatist and ambassador, a soldier, a man of letters, and a scholar. Although not an eye-witness to the Spanish

cially Yucatan. He was the first to give to the world detailed accounts of the discovery of a new continent. His writings are usually most accurate, as, for example, his description in the Fifth Decade of the tigations, from the middle of the fifform of the books used by the natives of teenth century, when Cardinal Nicolaus the new country. Considering the difficul- Cusanus attempted deep-sea soundings mixed with Italian and Spanish forms, the editor has been most successful in his our Government and semi-private ortranslation. It is a free rendering and is most readable. Frequent notes at the bottom of the pages and a careful index increase its usefulness. A few omissions have been noted in the bibliography of Martyr's writings. The first French edition of the to a great extent upon the development 1892 and French in 1897 should be menfurther editions of the writings on Spanish America of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Gomara, Oviedo, Remesal, Cogolludo, and Villagutierre are only a few of those whose works might with profit be presented to the general reader.

Science

contributions from Prof. A. Appellof. Hasen. New York: The Macmillan Co.

The mysteries of the ocean, its physical and biological conditions, have long chapter on general biology is a valuable attracted the attention of scientists, but it is only in the last forty years, beginning with the famous Challenger expedition of 1872-76, that extensive and systematic attempts have been made to explore this unknown world. Now many organizations are engaged in the development of the modern science of ocean-

Foremost among these organizations has been the International Commission for the Scientific Investigation of the North Sea, which was inaugurated in 1899, largely through the activity of Sir John Murray, who had been connected with the Challenger expedition. In 1909, convinced that systematic observations on the Atlantic might throw much light on some of the problems then studied in the more northern seas, he proposed that if the Norwegian Government would lend the exploring ship other expenses. The proposal was favorably received, and by the first of

their return to Spain. He obtained first- largely on the scientific researches of 39 feet lower than its two rivals in Colohand information of the new country and this expedition, is nevertheless a thor- rado. In Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, and of its inhabitants. His writings therefore ough account of modern work along Nevada a number of peaks exceeding 13,000 are among the very first in importance on these lines, and will be welcomed by the early history of Spanish America, espeof oceanography.

Sir John Murray gives a succinct historical review of oceanographical invesalso the whole arrangement of the ship equipment, comparing modern aids and Norwegian seas.

General chapters on the depths and temperament, tom, invertebrate bottom-fauna of the ine organisms to their environment and an attempt to analyze the distribution external conditions.

Nearly six hundred charts and figures, and of characteristic animal and plant organisms discussed, will greatly aid of the text. The tables for converting metres into fathoms and for converting degrees of Fahrenheit into degrees of Centigrade will likewise prove helpful. Not only does the book present in a preliminary manner many new and valua- manhood are current coin to-day. But, ble data, but it is to be commended as a trustworthy contemporary epitome of work in an important field of scientific research.

The Geological Survey has just completed for a four months' summer cruise in the tains within the boundaries of the forty-North Atlantic, he would pay all the eight States of the Union. Mount Whitney, in California, with its 14,501 feet, is the highest in the United States, exclusive of Alaska. In Colorado, Mount Massive and

to interview many of the Conquistadores on eries. 'The book before us, though based feet, or 138 lower than Mount Whitney and feet in height have been found.

Drama and Music

NOTES ON GERMAN DRAMA.

Gerhart Hauptmann has been deservties of the original Latin, which is sadly with his spherical bathometer, down to edly called the poet-voice of contempothe present. The prominent part which rary Germany. For no other writer reflects with like directness and intensity ganizations in this country have played the conflicting currents in the emotionin this work may justly be a matter of al and intellectual life of his generation. pride to us. Dr. Hjort points out that Every one of that long line of his works, the progress of oceanography depends briefly labelled problem plays, deals with questions and situations confrontfirst three Decades published in Paris in of mechanical aids, meaning not only ing people whose ethical standards have 1532 and the late editions in Spanish in the scientific instruments employed, but been unsettled by a new philosophy and whose attempts at living a new life end tioned. It is to be hoped that the editor itself. In a non-technical manner he in hopeless tragedy. He lays bare the and translator will continue to bring out therefore discusses the ship and its network of contradictory motives in which their will is entangied, with an methods with those of the Challenger understanding born of personal experiexpedition. He then takes up in some ence. He himself is the poetic incardetail the work and the cruises of the nation of a transition type. All his Michael Sars in the ten years that she plans lend themselves to speculation has been engaged in the oceanographi- concerning the slender thread of actualcal research and fishery problems in the ity that underlies the author's imaginings, and his new drama of the artist "Gabriel Schillings deposits of the ocean and on physical Flucht" (Berlin: S. Fischer Verlag), is The Depths of the Ocean. By Sir John oceanography are followed by a more no exception. The plot itself is old, the Murray and Dr. Johan Hjort. With detailed discussion of pelagic plant life deserted wife and the discarded mis--the primary source of fish food-and tress furnishing no new situation. The Prof. H. H. Gran, and Dr. B. Hellend- by chapters on fishes from the sea bot- audience is supposed to be moved by the fact that Schilling should be lost to the Norwegian Sea and North Atlantic, and world as man and as artist, because he on pelagic animal life. Dr. Hjort's final is being ruined by these women. But somehow the phrase "am Weibe zu consideration of the adaptation of mar- Grunde gegangen" has been heard too often of recent years, and succeeds only in suggesting the pitiful weakness of of species in relation to their various these popular heroes of modern German drama and fiction. In fact, the Achilles heel of this masculine type is almost the latter mainly of collecting apparatus | ludicrously revealed in the scene where the sturdy and stalwart Maurer, Schilling's sculptor friend, who has just inthe general reader to an understanding vited his musician sweetheart Lucie to go with him to Greece, suddenly transfers his interest to a new arrival-a change which the sensible girl takes as a matter of course. Sonorous phrases about the Hellenic spirit and Hellenic surely, Hellenic poets did not set up human weather-vanes as heroes of serious drama. Would that Schilling's tragic words, "Wir sind keine Griechen, mein lieber Junge!" were heeded.

Hermann Bahr, the author of "The Michael Sars and her scientific staff a remeasurement of the heights of moun- Concert," has written another delightful comedy, "Das Tänzchen" (S. Fischer Verlag). It deals with the difficulties brought upon an elderly Junker and member of the German Diet by his em-April, 1910, the ship was fully equipped Mount Elbert have been found to be 14,402 barrassing alliance with a shrewd adand started to sea in charge of Dr. Jo- feet each, or only 99 less than Mount Whit- venturess who has been admitted into han Hjort, Director of Norwegian Fish- ney. Mount Ranier, in Washington, is 14,263 his family as piano teacher of his

the victim of extortion and blackmail, a valuable acquisition of the theatrical when the woman's husband threatens repertory. him with exposure. But for the wise ous claim. The characters are superb- tures. The scene is a remote corner of German society. The Berlin dialect make the most improbable incidents spoken in familiar conversation adds an plausible. A young man has been driven effective local flavor.

reputation upholds the heroine in her touches. back his wife, who has eloped with the

distinct poetical merit. The scene is Cyprus in the fourteenth century and the hero a monarch, dreaming of beauty ert Scheu is entitled "Der letzte Abend" and listening to music and poetry, Saracens. His great-uncle, a famous This vision forms a dream-play within ant pretender wrests the crown from pagan life. When he upbraids the masthe hero and is about to be proclaimed his successor when the dreamer awak- cross, which denies his former aspira-

Joachim von Biest-Zeser, has just been his warriors, and vows to lead them to clear, and the three characters, the identified with the "lex Biest," provid- victory. The play is a dignified and master, his wife Cornelia, and Angelus, ing something like a moral censorship thoughtful piece of work, but did not the seceding disciple, are well drawn. in matters of art, very nearly becomes at the performances in the spring prove

council of Lavin, the Jewish millionaire Dauthendey, that one-time weaver of just been produced in the Belasco Theatre. whose son is engaged to Biest-Zeser's elusive poetical arabesques, have been is a piece of very uneven quality. In parts daughter, he might have lost his seat published and played within the year. in the Diet. The dénouement takes The extraordinary circumstance, howplace in the final scene, which is a ever, is explained by the success of his unique duel of words between the Junk- play, "Spielerelen einer Kaiserin," er and the blackmailer. But the former which so effectively handled the personissues from it as victor, convincing the ality of Catherine of Russia. "Der other man that he has, after all, more Drache Grauli" (Munich: Albert Lanto lose than Joachim von Biest-Zeser, gen) is a romantic drama in three acts Rittergutsbesitzer, M.D.R. The Junker which, through the part that fate plays bribes him by recommending him to in the action, harks back to the Lavin as an unsually shrewd and capa- "Schicksalsdramen" of the old school, ble fellow, and thus settles the danger- though it presents some original fealy sketched types of certain classes of Sweden, the atmosphere of which would Ludwig Fulda's latest work is a four- lous woman: his friend, with whom this act comedy in verse, "Der Seeräuber" woman is in love, avenges his death. (Stuttgart: J. G. Cotta). The scene is a These two, and the old lighthouse-keepcountry town of Andalusia in the sev- er who tells them the grewsome tale of enteenth century, and the plot hinges the sea-dragon Grauli, are the sole acupon the romantic hero-worship of a tors in the drama, the bloody end of young woman married to Pedro, a which roused the audience to protest. wealthy man of staid and commonplace But the work has unusual dramatic habits. An elderly neighbor of dubious strength and some rare poetical

notions, and both women engage in a Franz Dülberg's "Cardenio" (Berlin: desperate flirtation with an itinerary Egon Fleischel & Co.) is a five-act drama mountebank who in his booth on the in verse, in which the university milieu marketplace parades as a notorious of Bolcgna at the beginning of the sevpirate supposed to have perished at sea. enteenth century forms the interesting But through a beggar who has arrived background for a passionate tragedy of at the same time, the populace learns student love. The author tells in the that Pedro is the dreaded pirate. To win preface that the plot, which is originally that of a Spanish story, had been actor-pretender, the reformed villain, previously exploited in drama by Anwho had settled in this town to enjoy dreas Gryphius, Achim von Arnim, and at leisure the spoils of his career of Immermann, but there is an intensity crime, makes a confession, but is arrest- of feeling in the work which proves that ed, while the elopers are married by the the subject had taken an unusually Governor himself. The picturesque set- strong hold of the author. He has made ting and the amusing situations furnish his hero something of a modernized an evening of light and charming enter- Don Quixote, an incarnation of chivalrous righteousness and romantic love. Wilhelm Weigand's "Könige" (Leip- The cosmopolitan student crowd lends zig: Insel-Verlag) is a five-act drama of itself to an abundance of characters, some of which are very skilfully drawn.

A curious little one-act piece by Rob-(Albert Langen). It presents the end oblivious of the danger menacing the of a friendship between two artists, the kingdom through the approach of the younger having outgrown the power which the elder wielded over him, and mystic and magician, conjures a vision exulting in the breaking of this bond. calculated to rouse the royal conscience. That friendship meant for him the dawn of a new life, and it had brought the play, in the course of which a peas- him the message of the great, wild, ter with having raised in his works the ens through the announcement of the tions, there is a remote suggestion of manager knows better than Mr. Belasco

daughter. The Junker, whose name, his neglected responsibilities, summons velopment of the conflict is rapid and

A. VON ENDE.

"Years of Discretion," by Frederick Hat-No less than three works by Max ton and Fanny Locke Hatton, which has it is excellent light comedy, but occasionally it degenerates into thin and not too decorous farce. Founded upon a valuable theatrical idea, it misses its legitimate effect for lack of a little discretion and good taste. This is a pity, for many of the scenes are written in a vein of pleasant and pertinent satirical humor. The heroine, a rich and comely widow of fortyeight, suddenly revolts against the dulness of a humdrum but useful and honorable existence in a somewhat Puritanical New England atmosphere. She hankers after the excitements and pleasures of the gay world, and resolves to taste them once more before the zest for them is dead in her forever. A life-long friend, a New York society woman, enables her to enter the soto suicide by his love for an unscrupu- cial lists and provides a selected band of eligible bachelors to meet her. With the expert aid of beauty doctors, hair-dresser. and costumers she is transformed into a vision of youthful loveliness, and is quickly besieged by an anarchistical free lover, an ardent Irishman, and a cosmopolitan clubman, who has long been the envy and despair of the gentle sex. Her flighty conduct strikes dismay into the heart of her strait-laced son, a youth of twenty-four, who is made the butt of his mother and her lovers. It is in the scenes in which this young man is introduced that violence is done to nature, proper feeling, and refinement. She captures the clubman, after an in which admirably humorous scene she confesses to her female confederate that she shall not be able to endure much longer the physical torture-of tight boots, tight lacing, etc .inseparable from the imposition she is practicing. When the clubman, a great traveller, proposes a journey round the world for a honeymoon, she realizes that she is unequal to the enterprise, and in another excellent scene, which gives the play most of its value and brings it to a fresh and impressive close, makes full confession to her husband, before whom she presently appears in all the comfortable charm of ripe maturity. Thereupon he admits that he, too, has been simulating more youthful energy than he really possesses, and declares his perfect readiness to pursue with her the peaceful joys of middle age. Apart from its more trivial or melodramatic moments, which are inconsistent with the general scheme of the composition, the piece is true comedy, and applies the lash smartly to many current fashionable follies. If the authors had been less eager after cheap laughter and applause, they might have achieved something much more worth while. As it is, the representation owes most of its success to the capital acting of Lyn Harding, Bruce McRae, and Herbert Kelcey among the men, and, especially, of Effle Shannon, who enacted the heroine delightfully. The scenic setting was perfect. No Saracens' arrival. He suddenly realizes the Wagner-Nietzsche case. The de- how to distract attention from inherent

dramatic defects by the arts of the pro- of a sensation for the younger generation a high position. One of these is a por-

From the purely dramatic point of view, Rutherford Mayne's comedy, "The Drone," performed in Daly's Theatre on Monday is somewhat crudely constructed along conventional lines, and is almost devoid of action or effective incident. But it nevertheless has its significance as another brick in the rapidly rising structure of the Irish National Theatre. In characterization and atmosphere it is thoroughly representative of life on a small country farm. If the framework is rickety, the personages, with the single exception of an interpolated Scot, are absolutely lifelike, and all the minor details of their domestic manners and habits extraordinarily veracious. As a bit of genuine Irishry, the whole performance was more convincing, perhaps, than anything Lady Gregory, though the representations imaginative quality. The acting of the company, imported by W. A. Brady, was notable for its level excellence and intelligent cooperation.

Charles Hawtrey will begin operations at the London Apollo Theatre on the evening of Thursday, January 9. He will then present George Birmingham's comedy, "General John Regan," in which he plays the part of a genial Irish doctor whose chief mission in life is to settle the affairs of his neighbors. His company, although still incomplete, will include Cathleen Nesbitt, Vane Tempest, H. Winman, and G. W. Fay. Mr. Hawtrey is also in negotiation with Leonard Boyne.

Henry Arthur Jones is writing a series of essays on the subject of the British National Theatre, about which he has definite ideas.

The latest biography of Wagner, just issued in Leipzig by F. E. C. Leuckart, is by the Norwegian composer, Gerhart Schjelderup, who a few years ago wrote a book on Grieg. It is averred by the publishers that this is the first biography which describes certain episodes in Wagner's life without bias.

One of the principal events of the opera season in Paris is to be the production of Massenet's "Panurge" at the Théâtre de la Galeté.

Novelties are the order of the day at the Opéra Comique, in Paris. No fewer than success in attaining color is not so the masses of brown fern and dark trees eighteen first performances are scheduled for this season, most of them the first anywhere. Among the composers on the list Church Interior is E. C. Tarbell's Chilare Rabaud, Tiarko, Pugno, Boulanger, Erlanger, Doret, Morel, Ropartz, Trépard, Laurens, Noguès, Lattès, Ratès, and Bruneau whose "Les Bacchantes" seems to have scored little more than a succes a Young Lady, which might have been to see a true interpretation of nature d'estime. Dancing plays a prominent rôle a preliminary study for it. It the latin most of these operas.

of a number of years, Eugen d'Albert has seen in profile and cut out a little too ly different, and yet there is a sensitive once more reappeared before the public, sharply against the sunlit lawn behind. and though during that time he devoted his It is not Tarbell at his greatest, but is fine in light and color, the clouds not attention exclusively to composition, his it is fresh and agreeable in color and as sure in handling as the earth. technical facility seems in no way to have forsaken him. The revelation of his skill at the piano given in the Liszt and Brahms refinement and native character. concerts, which he played recently in Vienna, was such that it comes in the nature exhibition those by Cecilia Beaux take den Weir. It would be impossible for

of concert goers

The centennial of the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde, in Vienna, has brought once more to the fore the names of the afternoon, is not of much importance, for it various conductors who have at one time or another had the famous choral society tist has achieved character, this time of under their charge. Composers as distin- a more subtle and elusive kind. The guished as Brahms and Rubinstein are among the number, and for some years Hans Richter directed the concerts. But the name best known to American audiences powers the head, and one is not certain is that of Wilhelm Gericke, whose conscien- of the solidity of the body. The canvas, tious zeal and catholic musicianship were too, is a little crowded, but America evident in his management of the Boston is not overburdened with painters ca-Symphony Society.

Fritz Kreisler has returned to Europe. He gave 200 recitals last season, and 50 more than that the previous year. Next year he will be back in America, with Paderewski, and it is not unlikely that the dene here by the Abbey Theatre players of two may be heard together in a joint recital. Last summer, at Ragatz, in Switzerof the latter were, as a rule, far superior in land, they played sonatas together daily for such as makes an especially fine or deep several weeks.

Art

THE CORCORAN EXHIBIT.

one line of pictures.

a fencing master, by Gari Melchers. The extent of his vitality. gloveless hand shows labor, and the are fine spontaneity and an altogether marked.

In the same gallery with Melchers's dren Going to Ride, a rather inadequate picture for Tarbell and not as well composed as another picture, Portrait of After an absence from the concert stage of a porch, arranging flowers, her face is in every respect American. It has

trait of Sereno E. Payne, good, living work, able in character. The other is a portrait of a lady standing in evening cloak and dress. Again the ardress and cloak are brilliantly painted. The mass of light color somewhat overpable of such generally able work.

In the same gallery with Cecilia Beaux's portrait of Sereno E. Payne two other noteworthy portraits are hung. Both are by W. M. Chase, one of his daughter, the other of "Mrs. C." are highly accomplished work if not appeal. Passages of vivacious painting are in each, yet it cannot be said that the artist has shown his usual good taste. His exhibit also includes one of his celebrated still-life pictures of fish.

The Corcoran Art Gallery is fortu-Once in two years the Corcoran Art nate in having purchased one of the Gallery in Washington removes its per- three examples of Frank Benson's work manent collection of paintings to make in the present exhibition, a portrait of place for an exhibition of contemporary his daughter seen in a light that radi-American art. A particular effort has ates upward, a serious piece of work been made this year by the hanging which marks distinctly another phase committee to space each picture, and, of the American school. The spectator with few rare exceptions, to hang only may quarrel a little with a light that throws the features into such strong Among the pictures which stand out relief that he is as conscious of eyes in, the exhibition there is one which no and nose and mouth separately as of the visitor will fail to see. Size and posi- whole head. And yet, when all is said, tion, aside from its quality, give it prom- the picture is representative of the inence. It is a full-length portrait of painter, though not indicating the full

Since the American note has been a high lights on the nose and forehead little insisted upon in the present rediminish somewhat the effect of breadth. view, to follow it leads naturally to such But these are details insufficient to de- work as the landscape of Ben Foster, stroy the total effect of surprising big- which could not be anything but native ness and poise. The same painter shows work. His Litchfield Hills is as true as also a church interior, in which there it can be, and it gives out a sense of "the good brown earth" in a pensive delightful realization of light, though mood. In his Late Autumn Moonrise are well composed, and the mystery and melancholy of the moment are felt without being sentimentalized. This is another picture which the Gallery has bought for its permanent collection.

One must be in an adaptable mood in the work of Ben Foster and Ernest ter a young girl is sitting on the steps Lawson at the same time in the same room. The two temperaments are widespirit in each. Mr. Lawson's landscape

No painter in America to-day deserves more fully the distinguished position Among the portraits of the present which he has won for himself than Aling has apparently never made the ders seems tame and undistinguishedslightest invasion upon his own meth- a pretty picture-book child. ods. One feels in all his work an inthat is absolutely personal.

again is the sense of reticent refinement tremely exhibarating effect achieved. so characteristic of this painter's work.

the idea that painting is necessarily a a Japanese umbrella, and the patterns matter of representation. He uses the of sunlight and flowers. His more inhuman figure and the land and sea, even teresting picture shows a woman standthe glow of moonlight; but it is not ing by an open window hanging a birdthe object seen that is to be considered, cage, the window box and the effect of rather the interpretation of an abstract a conservatory within giving the aridea, as nearly akin to music as the limitist a typical subject. It is a joyous and tations of paint will allow. This paint- charming canvas, the woman at the winer, who employs suggestively primitive, dow in a most amusing dress. almost archaic terms, is one of our most modern painters. Yet it is hard to find Red Bridge, is full of observation, not a kindred spirit this side of Botticelli.

tle a problem. Much better than his night pictures and seen through his own eyes is Mr. Redfield's winter landscape.

The French schools have had an immeasurable effect on modern painting, American art has not escaped. Most of our ablest painters have native quality. Mary Cassatt is a striking exception. She will probably take her place in the history of art as a French impressionist, under which classification she has already been ranked by Camille Mauclair. Miss Cassatt makes no pretence whatever of disguising the sources of her development. A pupil of Degas, she has passed most of her life in France, and her painting has very little in common with other American work.

The point could not be more strikingly brought out than it has been by placing her picture, Children Playing with a Cat, beside a child's portrait by Lydia Emmet. In Miss Cassatt's picture a nude child is sitting on its mother's lap and playing with a cat held Childe Hassam won the first prize and by a young girl at her side. The color problem is frankly attacked with a legitimate painter interest that never fails to save these mother-and-baby subjects, The Bowl of Goldfish, in which color so often presented by Miss Cassatt, from is unusually fresh and luminous. It is being sentimental. In comparison with a fine specimen of his most felicitous in America at Williamsbridge and the subthis canvas, Miss Emmet's picture of work. The second prize was awarded sequent starting of the Herter looms; also

Many more justapositions might be stinctive dislike of cleverness, a certain cited for the sake of comparison. But antipathy towards the mere suggestion it would be difficult to pass by without of a false attitude. He is one of the remark three pictures in Gallery F. Bestrongest antidotes to the bombastic tween George Bellows's Polo Crowd and tendency one is obliged to notice in cer- his Beach at Coney hangs John Alextain superficial energetic workers. And ander's The Gossip. The facile elegance he has developed a style of painting of Mr. Alexander's art is not seen to advantage in such close proximity to His autumn landscape in the present George Bellows's crude vitality. In the exhibition has simplicity and depth of exciting Polo Crowd everything is extone, the reproduction in the catalogue aggerated. The work is that of a young not beginning to do it justice. In his painter not yet fully equipped, nor yet other canvas he has carried his style near his ultimate goal. Yet every obto the point of mannerism, though here vious defect seems justified by the ex-

In the same gallery hang the two ex-Before facing a picture by Arthur B. hibits of Frederick Frieseke, one a char-Davies, we have to divest the mind of acteristic garden scene with two ladies,

A landscape by Willard Metcalf, The exactly big in treatment, but delicate, E. W. Redfield presents two night and with more atmosphere than this arpictures, both done in dark-blue tones tist generally attains. Compare it, for and both too heavy handed for so sub- example, with his other landscape, which, like so many pictures in the present exhibition, has been seen before in New York. Two autumn-toned trees make a note of warm color at the foot of a hill. The hillside surface is well and from their good and bad influence felt, but the picture lacks air and the shadows of the trees seem colored.

Near The Red Bridge is a typical work by T. W. Dewing. Long ago this artist learned to paint delicate, fragile, minute, beautifully colored genre pictures. And if he has repeated himself until his art seems a rather limited specialty this fact should not close the mind to the genuine quality in those pictures which are more than dry methodical repetitions. The present painting, done on a wood panel, is one of that kind, painted apparently with charms and incantations beautiful, elusive, and suggestive, but never frank or vigorous.

To progress so far without mention of the prize-winning pictures at least prevents giving them undue prominence. the Corcoran gold medal with his New York Window. In addition to this beautiful picture the same artist has here

a painter to be less gifted with super- a golden-haired girl standing with a to Daniel Garber for his Wilderness, a ficial tricks of handling. Clever paint- bonnet hanging down over her shoul- characteristically decorative picture. The artist has used nature rather freely to carry out a design somewhat tritely "idealized." Gardiner Symons has won the third prize with a spacious landscape showing a river with ice breaking, that leads away to hilly country, a good example of his work. fourth prize went to Carl Nordell for a nude seated figure. The artist is not afraid to attack a difficult problem, though his success with this canvas is only half complete. The figure does not detach well from the background, partly because the local color in the hair is not enough affected by the light that flows over the rest of the figure.

> Tapestries, long neglected, are to-day sought so enthusiastically for museums and private collections that welcome will be given to the encyclopædic "Tapestries, Their Origin, History, and Renaissance" (Lane), by George Leland Hunter. The author, a Harvard graduate, a trained weaver, and experienced writer for an upholstery journal, has studied tapestries in American and foreign collections. Among his previous original contributions is a description of the Metropolitan Museum's Burgundian Seven Sacraments published in the Burlington Magazine in 1907. His scholarship is such as to enable him to present an apparently strong case against M. Guiffrey's explanation of the tapissiers sarrazinois who made trouble for Parisian workers on the haute lisse in 1302, the American writer urging that these "Saracen weavers" were not weavers of other textiles than tapestries, but early practitioners of the low warp weaving that became characteristic of Renaissance tapestry weaving. Lack of literary finish and lucid arrangement makes Mr. Hunter's book hard reading, despite its profusion of alluring information and tempting illustrations. The non-technical reader is confused at the start by frequent reference to technical processes, an explanation of which begins on page 232. Considerable repetition occurs. Thus the nature of the transition from Gothic to Renaissance is touched upon in set phrases in each of several chapters. One seems, in brief, to read a series of magazine articles which, under more liberal use of scissors and blue pencil. might have become a consistent book. This sense is heightened by so obvious a slip as that of referring to M. Jules Guiffrey as if he were still administrator of the Gobelins; whereas he resigned that office several years ago. Important tapestries have lately been acquired at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts of which there is no mention, though older possessions are described. These and other minor defects, due presumably to preparing sections of the book at different periods, should be corrected in a later edition.

The merits, meantime, of a work comprehending what is worth knowing about ancient and modern tapestries transcend all limitations of style and make-up. The writer is hopeful for the future of tapestry weaving. He describes the founding and continued success of the first tapestry works of present-day European tapestry manufacturers the statement is made: "I believe it is possible at the Gobelins to revive the art in its pristine vigor if they will deliberately forsake seventeenth and eighteenth-century precedents, and return to sixteenth-century texture and method." With English tapestries produced during and since the nineteenth-century revival of arts and crafts Mr. Hunter is sympathetic. He says of the foremost producer of these tapestries (and the citation fairly illustrates the literary form of the book): "William Morris (1834-96), who founded the tapestry works at Merton, near London, in 1881, was a genius. He had more influence on the industrial arts, I believe, than any other man in the world's history. He actually made the blind see and the lame walk. He changed the whole point of view of thousands who buy art objects, and the methods of many who produce them." The Merton processes, as still continued, are commended to American craftsmen for imitation in preference to those of Paris and Aubusson. "If we ever get down in earnest to the weaving of modern tapestries in arras texture, we shall, like William Morris, go back to the high warp loom and once more compose line drawings in wool and gold and silver, with little silk or none at all." In general, he fully appreciates Gothic tapestries and has no very high opinion of the Renaissance productions.

More "atmospheric" than Mr. Hunter's work is "The Tapestry Book" (Stokes), by Helen Churchill Candee. Its sprightly manner is seen in the dedication "to two certain Byzantine Madonnas and their own-The author develops many literary relationships which give the reader a sense of the place of tapestries among the arts and their importance as historical documents. "The tale of tapestry," she writes, "is like a vine hanging on a frame of history." Following for the most part facts set forth in French by Michel, Jubinal. Guiffrey, and other writers, she tells a straightaway story, with passing references to social and economic conditions, as well as to the personal influence of monarchs and of such great artists as Memling, the Van Eycks, Raphael, Rubens, and Watteau. Venice and Genoa receive full credit as centres for distributing Renaissance tapestries. There is an amusing description of the patronage of Francis I, "an overdressed, ever-ambitious figure, at the beginning of things modern in French art." The rise and decadence of the Gobelins are traced fluently. Of their possible regeneration Mrs. Candee is apparently skeptical, writing: "Men who have worked in the deadening influence of the Gobelins declare that the factory cannot last much longer. But it is improbable that France -republican France that holds with bourgeois tenacity to aristocratic evidenceswill abandon this, her expensive tax, her inheritance of the line of Kings." The Merton, Baumgarten, Herter, and other modern products are commended highly.

Robert Lee MacCameron, an artist known specially for his portraits, died in New York Sunday morning at the age of fortysix. He was born in Chicago, and after various experiences studied painting in Paris under Gérôme. Of late years he has maintained studies in London, Paris, and New mittee of the House of Representatives, formed; yet nothing could be more spe-

President Taft and President McKinley.

to Antwerp to continue his study of art. and during this period produced two of his best-known works, a View of Antwerp and Dunes of Domberg. After exhibiting his pictures in this country he went to Venice and since then has lived much of his life abroad.

Jean-Baptiste-Edouard Detaille, probably the best known of modern battle painters, is dead in Paris. He was born in that city in 1848, and, after completing his education in the Paris schools, entered the studio of life was, from the first, a principal attraction. At the Salon of 1868 he exhibited the Halt of Infantry, which Edmond About described in the Revue des Deux Mondes as a 'jewel." In 1869 the Repose During the Drill, Camp St. Maur, firmly established his reputation, and he received more comthe Franco-Prussian War. Detaille was secin making topographical plans. The Con-German soldiers carting off furniture from Paris houses, won him a medal, and the following year he received for The Retrait the decoration of chevalier in the Legion of Honor. Among his other notable works are the following: The Passing Regiment,

Finance

ter of legislation in regard to the Stock of this evil by exercising its influence Exchange will be brought up in the and authority over the members to pre-Legislature of New York State this com- vent them." But, if the Stock Exchange ing session; with what result, it would does not fulfil that duty, it will manipractices had become very general, even public regulation. before the report of Gov. Hughes's comown membership.

in New York city. Of the most celebrated York. Among those who have sat to him are whose examination of witnesses, last spring, was directed largely to both real D. Jerome Elwell, an American painter, and fancied abuses of the New York died in Naples on Friday, aged sixty-five. Stock Exchange, and which more late-When he was twenty-five years old he went ly, at Washington, drew forth some rather extraordinary testimony from the chairman of the Stock Exchange's own law committee.

> All this, taken along with highly denunciatory articles in many portions of the press, has virtually insured the consideration of possible Stock Exchange regulation and reform through the new State Legislature which convenes at Albany this month. The unfortunate part of the whole pending crit-Meissonier. He first exhibited in the Safon icism of financial practices and instituof 1867, his picture representing a corner tions-not excepting that which has of Meissonier's studio. To him, military been excited by the "Money Trust" inrestigation-is that it has been so impregnated with ignorance and misapprehension that, by attacking imaginary evils, it has frequently missed the real evils altogether.

> What those real evils are, every inmissions than he could execute. During telligent man who has observed the trend of things, in the decade past, is retary to Gen. Appert, and did good service perfectly well aware. Chief among them is the gross manipulation of certain querors, exhibited in 1872, and depicting stocks by men with a maximum of financial resources and a minimum of common sense or moral scruple, whose sole purpose has been, on the occasions of their activity, to create a false appearance of heavy, bona-fide buying, and A Reconnoitre, Salute to the Wounded, Bo- to fix a false level of prices, at which naparte in Egypt, and French Cavalryman. outsiders may be deluded into buying. This abuse, on numerous occasions in recent years, reached proportions which were disgraceful and intolerable, and no doubt exists, in the minds of intelligent thinking men, that it and its kindred wils must be dealt with in a THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE Hughes's committee reported formally in 1909 that it was "convinced that the It can hardly be doubted that the mat- Exchange can prevent the worst forms be premature to predict. Angry crit-festly have put a legitimate weapon into icism of Stock Exchange methods and the hands of the advocates of drastic

> The pity of it is that the pending dismittee of 1909 on speculation and the cussions of the problem, instead of distock exchanges. The bitterness of this recting its attention to the things that criticism is to be explained through can be and should be reformed, should various causes. It began with numerous beat the air with all sorts of haphazard incidents on the Stock Exchange, dur- suggestions, based on a superficial ing the decade past, which caused some glance at the whole Stock Exchange extremely indignant comment on Wall problem. In one of last week's recitals Street itself, and even in the Exchange's of the necessary basis for dealing with Stock Exchange reform, what were de-It was intensified by such mixtures scribed as the three "monumental facts" of fact and fiction, seasoned high for were set forth-that the Exchange is unthe general public's palate, as Mr. Law- incorporated, that "it is permitted by son's "Frenzied Finance." It naturally law to practice usury," and that it is the interwove itself with the prevalent talk only place in New York where gambling about the "Money Trust," and was stir | contracts can be enforced by law. One red up to a pitch of undoubted excite- may easily perceive how this indictment ment by the hearings of the Pujo Com- would appeal to the minds of the unin-

cious and nothing could more utterly pelled to borrow on such a basis; that growth of financial exploitation in the have ignored the path to correction of the borrower adopts this recourse bethe real abuses.

The Exchange is unincorporated, and so virtually all other exchanges are and have always been; for although the Paris Bourse is a quasi-governmental institution, and although it is styled the "company of agents de change," the power to discipline members is lodged with the elected governors as in the case of other stock exchanges. The report of Gov. Hughes's committee, even while intimating the possible future necessity for requiring incorporation, pointed out that the resultant submission to the courts of cases of wrongdoing in the membership of our own Stock Exchange "would involve delays and technical obstacles which would impair discipline without securing any greater measure of substantial justice."

One is tempted to Inquire how much consideration has been given to this important fact by the cocksure advocates of overnight reform. To say that the Stock Exchange "is permitted to tion worthy of sane consideration. practice usury" not only puts the cart effectively before the horse, but makes no account whatever either of reason for the exemption of demand loans from the 6 per cent, restriction or of its practical effect. That the exemption applies to all sorts of negotiable instruments, as well as to Stock Exchange collateral; that, in a money market emergency, it favors the borrower as much as it does the lender; that nobody, the known and recognized evils, which in or out of the Stock Exchange, is com-

cause he can pay off his loan at will to-morrow, instead of paying interest during a month or more, and that the system of call loans flourishes on the Stock Exchange primarily because of the system of daily settlement of accounts-these are treated as wholly immaterial considerations.

As for the enforcement of "gambling contracts," it will hardly be disputed that plenty of Stock Exchange operations fall morally under such a category. But exactly the same thing may be said of any speculative market and of every other industry. Whether the buying of real estate for a rise on borrowed money, or the contracting to deliver at a future date grain or building material which the contractor does not to-day possess, but which he believes he will be able to get at a lower price than today's, does or does not differ in morality from similar undertakings with investment securities, is surely a ques-

The problem, in other words, is not whether certain admitted practices and tendencies on the Stock Exchange do not need correction, but whether the way to correct them is to conduct a campaign of so blind and sweeping a character as to miss all the genuine points at issue. Perhaps, in the subsequent course of the discussion, some intelligent suggestion will emerge as to how were part of the rank and unwholesome

past dozen years, can be dealt with by themselves.

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Bridges, Robert. Poetical Works, excluding the Eight Dramas. Frowde.

Daugherty, L. S. and M. C. Principles of Economic Zoology. Part I. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co. \$1.25 net.

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Gosse, Edmund. Portraits and Sketches.

Gosse, Edmund. Portraits and Saccioner. Scribner. Kipling Reader for Upper Grades. D. Ap-

pleton.

McConnell, F. J. The Increase of Faith.
Eaton & Mains. \$1 net.

Massinger, Philip. (Masterpleces of the English Drama.)

Edited by L. A. Sher-

English Drama.) Edited by L. A. Sherman. American Book Co.
Oman, C. W. C. Wellington's Army, 1809-1814. Longmans. \$2.10 net.
Russell, A. G. B. The Engravings of William Blake. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. \$7.50 net.
Sharman. Lyon. The Horse that Educated. Sharman,

\$7.50 net.
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the Children. Winnipeg: The Author.
mart, G. T. The Temper of the American
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Streightoff, F. H. The Distribution of Incomes in the U. S. (Col. Univ. Studies.)

Longmans.
Walton, Perry. The Story of Textiles. Boston, Mass.: Walton Advertising and

Printing Co.
Wren, P. C. Dew and Mildew. Longmans.
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